Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1820. [NUMBER 1589.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of Navigators in general, the following Extract of the Log Book of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Psyche, describing a Coral shoal seen from that cruiser on her passage to the Persian Gulph.

Extract from the Log of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Psyche, Friday August 13th 1819.

At 2H. 48M. P. M. past to the N[illegible]ward of a Shoal at ½ mile distant, the centre then bearing south, a small part seen dry and in any place I suppose not more than 1 or 2 fathoms; we had no ground with 45 fathoms of line. This shoal appears quite steep too; its Northern edge I place in Lat. 5, 10 S. and its centre in Long. 72 36 E. it is about 2 miles in extent East and West, but more North and South.

[illegible] Solomon's Islands were seen at [illegible] from the Deck, bearing S. W. by W. the Sea perfectly smooth with clear weather.

(*Signed*) J. M. [illegible]UY.
Commander,
H. C. C. Psyche.

True Extract,
(*Signed*) H. MERITON,
Superintendent.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10*th November* 1820.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias *at the Suit of MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE, Son and representative of the late RUSTOMJEE MANOCJEE.*

AGAINST.

COONVERBOY, Widow of the late BURJORJEE DADABHOY deceased.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on the 15th day of November instant at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry in the usual manner, on the Premises, a Chaul or Range containing 12 Apartments, Situated within the Town Walls in PURSHOTUM CHEMAJEES Street, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to KHOODA[illegible]age his works are all composed; and he is of the above named Defendant.

The said Property to be put up to Sale, subject to the payment of all existing *bona fide* Mortgages or other incumbrance therein made by the said late *Burjorjee Dadabhoy* in his life time as the head and manager of his undivided family or otherwise.

H. GRAY.
SHERIFF.

Bombay Sheriff's Office,
11th November 1820.

શરીફશેલ.

ખબર ઇઇકીથી આપીકિને ખુબેવારને દીને તારીખ ૧૫ મી નવંબર ચાલતામહી નાની કલાક ૩ ના પાછલાપોરે નાઇરકરી ને જે જગાપર મીલકતછે તેનાં વેચાશે * [illegible]ત્ત્વ ૧ તેમા કોથડી ૧૨ નલીમાંની ચા [illegible]લી કોટમધે પરશોતમ શીમાજીના મા

લામા તેનાપડોશમાં ઘર ૧ ખુદાબખશા તુછે તે મીલકત કુવરબાઇવીધવા વરનો દજી દાદાભાઇની ધણીઆણીનીછે તે શા રીદે વ્યાજમારીને કબ્જાકરીયે લીછે શી અન રાબલ રીકા[illegible]કરોડની કીકરીથી મેરવાંન જી રશ્તમજીની કરીઆદી બાબદ *

અને કીચાલી ખામખા વેચશે * પણ તે કોઇ તેચાલીમાંમો ગીરવીદારોછે તાઠ તે [illegible]ચાલીજાકોઇ દેવું કીચાલીજપર બર [illegible]રજીચુકશે તે શરવે કીચાલીનાં ખરીદ કરનારને આપવું પડશે *

શી ચુમબઇની તા૦ ૧૧ મી નવંબર ૧૮૨૦

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday next the Twentieth instant will be put up to public sale in the Marine Yard at the hour of Eleven the following Vessels in seperate lots, the Property of Captain *Archibald Cameron*; on Account of the freighters and others concerned therein.

The Brig called the Alliance and appurtenances, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons.

And a Schooner and appurtenances; both Vessels lying in the Harbour of Bombay.

An Inventory of the stores may be seen on board of the Vessels any time previous to the sale.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 15th November 1820.

જાહેર ખબર *

તારીખ ૨૦ મી આકટોબરની સાલમાં શોમવારનેદીને કલાક ૧૧ ને અમલે મરીનઇસ્ટાબ્લીશમેંટ જાહેર લીલાંજકરીને વેચશે * બોટ (૨) ચલણી કપતાંન આરચીબલ કેમરન વાલી * કિંમતે બોટો જેચલણી નારે માંડેલીછે તેચલણી તા૦ બીજા માંગનારાવો મલીને વેચશે *

પેહલી બોટ ૧ નંમે આલાર્ડ નશ ૧૨૦ ટનનીછે તેઉપર શરવે શાંમાંન ચુકયા વેચશે *

બીજી બોટ ૧ તેબી શરવે શાંમાંન ચુકયા વેચશે *

કિંમતે બોટો બંદરમાં લાંગરેલી નઇ આરછે * તેઉપર શરવે શાંમાંનનું લીશટ અગર કોઇને જોવું હોયતો તેબોટ ઉપર

His Majesty's yacht the Prince Regent, to [illegible] અને વેચવાની શરવે બંધી લીલાંજની વખતે જાહેરકરશે *

તા૦ ૧૫ મી નવમબર ૧૮૨૦

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE
Honorable H. E. I. Co's. Extra Ship

A·S I A,

T. PATTERSON,
COMMANDER;

HAS very Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th September 1820.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters [illegible] Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST NOVEMBER 1820.

THE folowing officers are placed at the disposal of Major Monier Williams, for the conduct of the Revenue Survey viz.

Lieutenant W. Keys of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

" W. Reynolds 1st do. 6th do.

" P. M. Melville lately doing duty with the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

Captain Fleetwood of the Rocket Corps being required at the Presidency on duty, is directed to remain at Bombay without prejudice to his field allowances.

2d November 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the orders of the 12th ultimo permitting acting Assistant Surgeon C. Jameson, to resign his provisional appointment on the Medical establishment of this Presidency.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, attached to the Residency of Baroda to proceed to Severndroog and to be absent from his station for a period of six weeks from the 10th of this month on his private affairs.

3d Novgmber 1820.

The permission granted by Major General Lionel Smith C B Commanding the Poona Division of the Army to Lieutenant Colonel E F. Edwards, Commanding the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment N. I, to visit Hyderabad on his private affairs with leave from the 1st of November to the 20th of December next is confirmed.

4th Novembber 1820.

Mr. John Disney Smythe having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Regret on the 2d instant, and produced a certificate from the Secretary at the East India House of his appointment as a Cadet for the Bombay Infantry, is admitted accordingly on the establishment and promoted to Ensign.—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon Gilder to be absent from his station for a period of eight months on his private affairs, under the existing Regulations; and to appoint Assistant Surgeon Glen to act as Surgeon to the Zillah of Ahmedabad during the absence of the former Gentleman.

6th November 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Butter, Commandant of Tannah, to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate, and to be absent on that account from his station for a period of one month.

7th November 1820.

Captain R. Robertson, is directed to resume charge of the Offices of Fort Adjutant, Inspector of the Pension List and Director of the Fire Engines from the date of his return to the presidency.

Captain Robert Thew, senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the presidency is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Minutes of Council, dated the 8th of November 1820.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has resolved as long as it shall continue to be conducted on the principles of decorum and [illegible] to examine [illegible] of the Civil Service as to the degree of proficiency they have made in the Hindoostanee Language, stating that their progress was extremely creditable to them, and that in the Committee's judgment they were fully competent to discharge the duties of the public service in so far as that language was concerned.

The Governor in Council has derived the highest satisfaction from the result of that examination; Messrs. Simson and Blane arrived in Bombay in the month of May last, and their early and complete proficiency, in the language to which they have devoted their attention, is equally honorable to their talents and industry.

Resolved, that Messrs. Simson and Blane receive the full allowance of the situations to which they are nominated from the 1st of this month.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN.
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 8th Colonel Wm. Imlach, 8th Regiment from Surat.
Do. Captain H. D. Robertson, 5th Regiment.
10th Lieutenant Gillio, 2d | 4th Regiment.
Do. H. Sandwith 2d | 4th Regiment from Surat.
11th Captain H. N. Hervey, Barrack Master from Kaira.
12th Captain James, Pay Master from Poonah.
13th Lieutenant Hamilton, Persian Interpreter from Mahagaum.
Do. C. F. Pelly, 2d | 9th Regt. N. I. from Severndroog.
Do. Assistant Surgeon. J. W. Cumine, from Ahmednugger.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 9th Lieutenant C. Newport, to Broach.
10th Lieutenant J. Jopp Engrs. to Deckan.
Do. H. P. Lawrence, Ellichpore B. to Ellichpore.
Do. Captain Black, Acting Pay Master to Severndroog.
Do. Colonel Bellasis, Artillery, to Guzerat.
11th Captain T. G. Stewart 1st | 7 Regiment to Bheendy,
Do. Major J. Hickes 2d | 2d Regiment to Malwan,
Do. Captain A. Robertson, 6th Regiment to Kandiesh,
Do. Captain H. D. Robertson 5th Regiment.
15th Captain J. S. R. Drummond Engineers to Surat.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are quite aware of the different kind of diet, required by our subscribers, and use the utmost of our ability to provide them with proper food, but as the selection is intrusted to us we again tell Jacques that his parodies, will never find admission in our paper, nor we trust in any other. They are deposited as directed, but should be quickly removed, as the place abounds with white ants.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
WEDNESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
RS. 6	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. none in the market.	RS. 5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee	2	—	None.
30 Days — on Calcutta	— 111½	—	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	— 107	—	100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat	— 101	—	100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah	— 100	—	100 Poonah do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee	114		100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Sicca	97		100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Ankro	103½		100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER 1820.

The articles of English News received by the Lushington are of much interest; we noticed in our last number the reports concerning the Queen having made some proposals to Ministers; and find this now corroborated, for on Wednesday the 7th of June, Mr. Brougham read the following Message from the Queen, to the House of Commons.

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and her peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered Monarch, in [illegible] Westminster Hall having terminate[illegible] lection she had aways found her surest support.

"Upon her arrival the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns, with still greater astonishment that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a Select Committee. It is this day fourteen years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charge and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents,

privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear.

"The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudge her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy; the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the Royal Family; the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the Royal mansions; and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

It was loudly cheered, and the question concerning the discussion was on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, adjourned till Friday; Both Houses met on that day, and after some deliberation, the further discussion of the Royal message was postponed until Monday the 12th of June; a repeal of the Royal Marriage act is certainly contemplated.

Her Majesty quitted Alderman Wood's house on the 8th and now resides at Lady Ann Hamiltons in Portman street, Portman Square; during that day, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman and several other members of Parliament had audience, of her Majesty; Lord Donoughmore Mr. Bennet, Mr. Waithman and many other persons left their cards.

Some riots took place on Thursday, in consequence of the populace insisting on the inhabitants of the West end of the town illuminating their houses, in honor of the Queen; The windows of Lord Sidmouth, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Robert Seymour, Sir Thomas Liddle and many others were broken.

The Life Guards were out the greatest part of the night and paraded the streets in all directions.

The general sentiment of attachment to her Majesty is by no means diminished; addresses both from the cities of London and Westminster are preparing, and she has been requested to attend divine service at St. Pauls.

Sir Charles Wolsely has been erased from the list of Magistrates.

Captain Charles Elton Prescot was elected a Director of the East India Company on the 9th of June.

STOCKS ON THE 10th OF JUNE.

3 per. cent reduced 68¾	India bonds 12-14d.
4 per cent. - - 86⅞	Exchequr bonds - - Id p. day
Consols for account 70 1/8	Long Annuities 17⅞
Lottery Tickets £ 21-10	Omnium. 1¼ p. to ¼d.

There was a good deal of agitation in the money market this morning.

The Bengal papers are full of the outrages that have been committed during the late commemoration of Hassein and Houssein; We regret that such occurences should have happened, and that the upper classes of Mahomedans should take a part in them, is contrary to our experience, more particularly the Moguls, all of whom on this side of India, keep within doors and mourn with unceasing fervour the death of the brothers. Nor can we conceive that on this occasion they should have any rancour against Europeans; or any wish to insult them; that they wish not to be interupted in their ceremonies is natural enough.

It is when Sunee and Sheeah meet that their anger is roused, and if not restrained, the Battle of Kerbela would be fought over again.

The following account of the Massacre at Cadiz on the 10th of March, has been kindly handed to us by a friend, who was an Eye witness.

Being partly an eye witness of the horrid deed, I will now detail to you as far as I am able the circumstances which led to the bloody scene; in the first place the inhabitants of Cadiz, ever since the commencement of the revolution in this country have conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, so much so, you would suppose the country perfectly tranquil; whatever may have been their thoughts or inclination in favor of the Revolutionary party, they have never yet showed it openly.

On Thursday the 9th I was informed that General Freyre the Governor of Cadiz and Captain General of the Province, after having used every effort in his power, with the army under his command to subdue the brave Quiruga and his small party, and failing in all his attempts from the repeated desertion of his troops, he landed in Cadiz from St. Mary's, at 2 o'clock on that day when a meeting took place with the Governor, Admirals, superior officers, and civil authorities; it was proposed from the general sentiment to declare the constitution, which formally took place about 5 o'clock under a Royal Salute from the Batteries; half an hour after, the men of war in the Bay, hearing of the joyful news, saluted and cheer'd amidst loud cries of *viva la constitution*; as day light was then closing in, the scene had a grand and imposing effect. The revolutionary party in the Isle under their chieftain Quiruga, also commenced saluting from that strong, and impregnable station, and continued till 9 o'clock that, with the grand illumination in Cadiz, and all round the Bay was beautiful in the extreme; I was informed by my Friends who witnessed the scene on shore that it was truly gratifying, to see the cordiality and kind embracing that took place, between the Military and Citizens, and the joy strongly pictured in all their countenances, but Alas! Alas! that happy scene was soon to be changed to that of *Fear*, *Sadness* and *Mourning*, "what instability in human nature."

"The fatal morning arrived" and being post day induced me to go on shore, when I was informed that a *Government Gazette* had been *published* and *circulated early stating* that at 10 *o'clock*, a *grand procession*, consisting of the *Governor*, *Admirals* and *civils authorities* &c. &c. the Foreign Cousuls were invited to attend, to *commence* at the *Mansion House* and *pointing* out the *several streets* the *procession* would *pass through* up to the Plaza or Square of St. Antonio where the *constitution* was to be *solemnly proclaimed*; you may naturally suppose that the *above circular published* by the *order* of *Government*, drew into the streets and other places, all classes of society, men, woman and children to see the procession, the streets were actually crouded, how pleased I was at the time to see the *vivacity* and joy pictured on all their *countenances*, and the streamers of silks and sattin tatsefully displayed from the Balconies by the *Ladies* amidst loud cries of Viva le constitution; on going to the Plaza I was met by several of my Friends, when hearty congratulations passed on the happy event.

About half past 10 o'clock began the sanguinary and bloody deed, when standing at the head of the Calliancha leading into the square, with a party of friends, we heard the firing of Musquetry and the people running from the square; a Spaniard called out to stop, that the soldiers was only firing a *feu dé juize* on the happy occasion; but Alas, the Kings Troops, half drunk had already entered the square and commenced the work of *death*, by firing in every direction with ball on an unarmed multitude, assembled together by the *orders* of *Government*; there was no time for reflection a sudden retreat being the only alternative, I step'd into a shop close to where I was standing with several others, when the door was instantly shut (understand, all the houses in Cadiz are Castles and can be defended against musquetry) I had an opportunity of observing from the door and windows what was going on, the cries of *viva il rey*, and the balls whistling in every direction from the soldiery soon clear'd the streets; about 10 minutes after the Troops or *blood hounds* that acted in this sanguinary manner, Gueas or Kings *Guides*, form'd in the square and march'd down the Calliancha, headed by *General Freyre* and *other officers*, with *drums* and *Fifes*; 5 minutes after all appearing quiet in this quarter I thought it the most prudent to push for my agent Mr. Rudolphs house, before the troops began to disperse in parties; in passing one of the streets; a soldier (not of the Guea regt.) fired at 3 Pazanos or countrymen, wounded one through the hand, the villain made his retreat; I then past two guards of soldiers stationed to protect the entrance to the ramparts, and was accosted by the centinel, viva il Rey I answered viva il Rey Inglez and got safe to the House; not so fortunate were many of our countrymen who in endeavouring to get to their homes, having remained an hour or two in the places whe e they first took shelter, were robb'd and plundered with the Bayonet at their breast, of watches money &c. Others obliged to pay soldiers to protect them to there respective homes; the name of an Englishman was no protection to them on that fatal day. I was informed that the same *bloody scene* took place at the *land gate*, *sea gate*, and market place; in the latter they met with some triffling resistance, and shocking to relate the numbers killed were not less than 470 including 36 woman, (fifteen in a state of pregnancy) and about 40 children; the numbers wounded are variously stated from four to six hundred, many were fired at and killed in their Balconies, in short for me to describe the unheard of cruelties and vile attrocious acts committed on individuals on that day would fill a volume; suffice it to say such another unprovoked murderous scene has never taken place in any civilized nation. The following morning I took an opportunity of going on board; in passing through the streets of Cadiz to the Sea Gate to see the mournful countenances of the Inhabitants; the Houses and Shops all shut and centinels placed at the corners of the streets presented such an evident contrast with the lively appearances of Friday morning that I am unable to go further into detail.

The Honorable the Governor intends to leave the Presidency on a tour thro' the Company's territories to the northward, on the return of His Excellency the Commander in chief, who is expected to arrive here about the 20th instant.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor of the Mauritius, dated the 26th Sept. last. It is ordered, that the bills or bons issued by the Colonial Treasury, shall circulate as heretofore during seven years, the extent of the issue being limited to 540,000 dollars; one seventh of the bills to be paid off annually, so that the whole of this paper in circulation is to be paid off in seven years.

[*Bombay Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and. NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The Swallow, Nicholson from Bombay arrived in the Thames on the 31st of May.

H. M. Ship Topaze anchored in the harbour on Sunday last; she is preparing with all diligence for the Red-Sea; the armament that is to accompany her being quite ready, will now consist of.

H. M. Topaze,
H. C. Ship Benares,
——-Brig Antelope,
——-Store Ship Ernaad,
——-Gunboat Thames,
Already at Mocha,
The Carron Transport,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 12. His Majesty's Ship Topaze, J. R. Lumley Esq. from Trincomalie 5th October.

Do. Ship Sussex, R. G. Trill, from Penang 16th Aug.

Do. Ship Lady Barlow, W. Clarke from Penang 1st September.

Do. 14, Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Calcutta, 3d Oct.

PASSENGER.

Per Topaze.—Lieutenant Bell, 89th Regiment

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 9. Schooner L. Herminie, A. Dubor to Malabar Coast and Mauritius.

Do. 10. Armed Patamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shaick Dawood, to Bancoute.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship—Asia, for London.
Ship Fazel Karim, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Lowjee Family, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.

Topaze.

H. C. Cruizers.

Ernaad, Antelope, Vestal, Benares, Psyche,

H. C. Extra Ships.

Asia, Regret:

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lowjee, Lovely Tish, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Caroline, Malabar, Kusrovie.

FREE TRADERS.

Lady Borringdon, Castle Forbes, England, Sir Stephen Lushington.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Mary Ann, Lady Barlow, Sussex, Nerbuda.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Caroline, Seton.

The following exhibits the Tonnage at present in Port.

2 Extra Ships,	800	*Tons.*
11 Ships of the Port.	4810	
4 Free Traders,	1508	
4 Bengal Ships,	1800	
4 Arabs,	1450	
	10,561	

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

OCT. 18.—Ship Susan, J. C. Collingwood, from Madras 3d October.

Do. Arab ship Fattle Bary, Abdoolla Baloll, Nacodah, from Juddah 10th August.

Do. Arab Ship Fat el Carrim, Nacodah, from Juddah 10th August.

20, Ship Auspicious, J. S. Maitland, from Rangoon 30th September.

22. Ship East Indian, A. Hogg, from Rangoon 10th October.

Do. Brig Skylark, James Purvis, from Chittagong 15th October.

Do. Arab Ship Fattel Mobaruck, Nacoda, from Juddah 10th August.

Do. Malabar Ship Cadder Buz, Hammed Hadgee, from Aleppee.

PASSENGERS.

Per. Skylark, from Chittagong.—Mr. Edward Marguard, (Free Merchant), Mr. W. Gunther. (Free Mariner.)

OFF CALCUTTA.

16, The Guide, (Brig).

Do. The Dudaloy, (Brig)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

OCT. 4.—Ship Colombo, W. Richardson, for the Isle of France.

Do. Upton Castle, H. Sharpitch, for Bombay.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Naiad, (Amr.)

The Goretty, (French) and

The Clydesdale.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, the 21st Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR,

Remains.—H. C. C. S. Coldstream, and Catherine. outward bound.

Passed up.—Auspicious.

KEDGEREE.

Remain.—Faz el Currim, (Arab) inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE,

Remain.—H. C. S Lady Melville.

SAUGOR.

H. C. S. Marquis of Huntly,
H. C. S. Dunira,
Duke of Bedford, and
Helen, (brig) } Gone to Sea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 26, Ship George Home, T. A. Telfer, from Sea.

Do. 27. Brig Admiral Drury, Tacket, from Vizagapatam 12th October.

DEPARTURES.—October 27, Ship George Home, T. A. Telfer, for London.

Do. 31, Brig Admiral Drury, Tacket, for Negapatam.

PENANG.

JULY 29.

The H. C. ship *Warren Hastings*. Captain T. Larkins, quitted the harbour for China on Thursday.

The H. C. Ship *Thomas Coutts*, we understand, was struck by Lightning on Tuesday night, and had sustained some damage about her masts.

We regret to state, that the Pirate Prows continue their depredations at the entrance of this harbour. About 5 or 6 miles off the Island, the *Mermaid*, which came in on Sunday last, fell in with a Malay prow that had been attacked by there marauders; the commander observing some suspicious boats about the Prow fired at them, when they quitted her and made off, Captain Harris proceeded on board and learnt that she had been attacked and plundered by the pirates who had left the prow on his approach, and that three men had been killed. She was taken in charge by Captain Harris and brought into the harbour; the prow has since been delivered over to the owners.

AUGUST 9.

Yesterday morning arrived the H. C. Ship *London*, P. Cameron, Esq. Captain, from St. Helena the 13th April and Tapanooly the 24th July, having on board the Honorable J. J. Erskine Esq. Member of Council of this Presidency. Mr. Erskine landed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon under the usual salute due to his rank. It gives us particular pleasure to be able to add, that, that gentleman has derived very considerable benefit from his residence at the Cape of Good Hope, and appears, indeed, entirely restored to his accustomed health and cheerfulness.—[*Penang Gaz.*

We offer to our mercantile readers, who may be interested in the subject, the following account of Shipments at Penang and other ports to the Eastward on the Vessels enumerated:

SHIPS ARRIVED AT PENANG AND SAILED FOR CHINA, IN 1820.

			Piculs Pepper	*Beetlenut*	*Tin*	*Rattans*
June	21	*Lord Castlereagh*, Bombay	5000	500		
July.	24	*Cambridge*,	4000	8000		500
	26	*Warren Hastings*, H. C. Ship,	6000	8000	500	2000
	26	*Thames*, ditto,	8000	4000	400	1500
Aug.	6	*Thomas Coutts*, ditto,	5000	5000		
	16	*Lady Flora*, Bengal,	6000	6000	500	
	21	*London*, H. C. Ship,	13200	5000		
	21	*Thalia*, Bengal,	4000	6000	500	
	21	*Glenelg*, Bombay,	1000	4000		
	23	*Buckinghamshire*, H. C. Ship,		4000		
	24	*Prince Orange*,	2000	5000	1000	1500
	24	*Hungerford*,	1000	6000		
	24	*Royal Charlotte*, Bombay,		100	44	
			55,200	66,100	2944	5500

FROM PENANG.

			Pepper	*Beetlenut*	*Tin*	*Sugar*	*Benjamin*
Aug.	16	*Sussex*, for Bombay,	80	1500	200	500	100
	22	*Byramgore*, (Grab), ditto,	50	1500	50	350	60
	25	*Fatul Vadood*, for Siam,					
	27	*Dad Eloy* for Calcutta,	80	800	75		
Sep.	1	*Lady Barlow*, for Bombay,	210	3800	325	850	160

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General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Surat on Wednesday, 8th November the Lady of Captain J. B. Dunsterville, Military Paymaster S. D. G. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Malligaum in Guzerat, on the morning of the 31 instant, Capt. Samuel W. Wells of the 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry.—He left Surat for Kaira in perfect health about the 27th ult. with the detachment of Cavalry volunteers from the Deckan, but was seized with Fever at Poonah on the 29th and fell a victim to its malignant influence in the short space of five days.

[redacted]

On Thursday evening last, after a protracted illness, which she bore with an unaffected and cheerful resignation, Maria Ann, the Lady of Captain Richard Morgan of the H. C. Marine, Aged 29 years and 8 months, leaving a disconsolate Husband and young family to lament her loss. In the relations of Wife, Mother, Sister, and Friend her conduct was exemplary, affectionate and sincere.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 14th October, by the Rev. J. Parson, at the Cathedral, William Princep, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. to Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Robert Campbell Esq.

On the 16th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomson, Mr. Peter Emmer, to Miss Eliza Collie.

On the 16th October, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. D Corrie, Lieut. J. A. Ayton, of the 17th Regt. N. I. to Mrs. Manley, Niece of the late Colonel G Fleming, of this Establishment.

On the 18th October, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Fraser, Charles Townshend, Esq. to Miss Anne Taylor,

On the 7th October, at Dugah near Patna, Mr. W. T. Beeby, to Miss D. C. Biss, daughter of the late Rev. John Biss.

On the 18th October, at the Cathedral by the Rev. W. Fraser, Mr. John Atkinson, to Mrs Sophia Slater.

On the 19th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Captain George East, of the country service, to Miss Catherine Ann Chew.

On the 17th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Robert Fleming, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss Mary Anne Shutter.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th September, at Bangalore, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ahmuty, of a Son.

At Coina, on the 5th October, Mrs. Eliza Russel, wife of Mr. James Russel, of a Son.

On the 17th October, the lady of William Barham, Esq. of a Son

On the 18th October, Mrs. J. Crook, wife of Mr. J. Crook, of the H. C. Marine, of a Daughter.

At Mullye Tirhoot, on the 23d September, the lady of the late Major C. P. Huy, of a Son.

At Serampore, on the 21st. October, the lady of H. A. Williams, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 25th September, Mrs. H. Jones, of Mindyghaut, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 13th October, Miss Matilda Hamilton Gager, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Same day, Master Chas. Dare, aged 15 years.

On the 7th October, on board the ship Geo. Home, at Kedgeree Mr. John Munday, Purser of that ship.

On the 22d September, of the Cholera Morbus, on board his boat at Sooksagor, returning to his Factories at Purnea, Mr. Alexander Arnot, Indigo Planter.

On the evening of Thursday, the 19th Oct. drowned by the upsetting of a Pinnace, Mrs, Bagshaw aged 37, and Miss Catherine Bagshaw, aged 16, the wife and eldest daughter of John Bagshaw, Esq. of the Firm of Bagshaw, Barlow and Co. As amiable in their lives as unfortunate in their exit, they were interred on Friday afternoon, in the same grave, in the presence of their nearest and most disconsolate relatives, and of a numerous assemblage of sorrowing friends.

Drowned on the 27th September, whilst bathing in the River near Allahabad, Ensign Gore Page; the untimely fate of this amiable young man was sudden and melancholy; he lost his hold by the side of his Budgerow where he was bathing, and sunk to rise no more!

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 25th Oct. by the Rev. W. Roy, Corporal William Mulrany, 1st Battalion Artillery, to Mrs, Ellen Milton.

On Tuesday the 24th October, at St. George's by the Rev. C. Church, J. F. Thomas, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, to Miss D. E. Wheen.

BIRTH.

At Madras, on the 21st of October, the Lady of D. Hill Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Nellore on the 26th of October, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs Anne Ward, of the Spasmodic Cholera, greatly lamented by her family and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	October 21, 1820.	SELL
3 13	Six per Cent. Loan. Promissory Notes. *Premium*	3 10

October 24

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following articles of news received yesterday from a Correspondent at Ghazeepoor. The first relates to an amusement which deservedly gains the attention of a large portion of our readers; and in the last we have a very [illegible]some testimony recorded, of esteem for H. M. 24th regiment, which we do not conceive the less gratifying, from our being aware that similar expressions of attachment and regret have uniformly attended it from every station that it has left before. The regiment was to march for Cawnpore about the 12th or 15th of November.

GHAZEPOOR RACES.

Notwithstanding the departure of H. M. 24th Regiment which has so materially contributed to every species of amusement and good fellowship besides the Races at this Station. The meeting fixed for the first week in February will we are happy to say take place and it is expected to be numerously and respectably attended, a large sum having been subscribed for the purses by the Gentlemen of Benares, Buxar and Ghazepoor along with the Officers of the 24th.—The necessary preparations are in a state of forwardness, a number of very fine Horses are in training and it is expected that Ascot Heath seldom afforded better sport or a greater variety of amusement than the Ghazepoor Course will afford upon this occasion.

FETE TO H. M. 24TH REGT.

The departure of this fine corps is a subject of general regret throughout the district and a meeting of the Gentleman residing at Ghazepoor has been held for the purpose of considering of the best mode of expressing their sentiments to the officers of the Regiment.—The meeting was attended by the Hon. Mr. Melville Messrs. Barlow, Gibb, Patton, De l'Etang, the Revd. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Bird, &c. and a handsome subscription was made by them for the purpose of giving a fête to Colonel Robinson and the officers of H. M. 24th Regt.—The fête has been fixed for the 6th November, and a number of Gentleman from Benares, Buxar, &c. have been invited to it.

The utmost harmony has pervaded the Society of Ghazepoor ever since this Regiment came to the station.—Its Officers appear as one Family, and the orderly good conduct of the Soldiers makes their departure regretted no less than that of their officers.

Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 24.

LOSS OF [redacted] MARY ANN.

In our Gazette of Saturday last, we gave an extract of a letter announcing the loss the Ship *Mary Ann*, Captain Martin on Schidam Island. off the Coast of Flores, which had been chartered by the Java Government to convey troops and specie to Banda; we have since been very obligingly favoured with the following translation of the details of this melancholy event, which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The following is an extract af a Journal kept by Lieut Mens, on board the Transport Mary Ann, wrecked on the 8th March on her voyage to Banda.

The 4th of March at 8 o'clock in the morning weighed anchor and left the roads of Sourabaya with a fair wind, and at 3 in the afternoon the Pilot left us. From the 5th to the 8th, the wind continued favourable. On the night of the 8th, at half past eleven during the Mate's watch, we had the misfortune to strike upon a rock. The Captain immediately ordered all sail to be set to try whether it was possible to get the vessel afloat again, which however was found to be impracticable and we were obliged to cut all sails away to prevent the ship from falling over; on sounding no ground was to be found on one side of the vessel, while on the other there was only two fathoms water. We remained the whole night in this dreadful state; the weather began to be boisterous and rainy and the vessel struck at times so hard that no one was able to stand on his legs. The rock had struck right through the bottom of the ship and lifted the ballast visibly up; from time to time we sounded and found the water rising; at 4 o'clock in the morning the rudder got loose, was broken in pieces and hauled on board, sounded the well and found 5 feet water in the hold, we still had hopes to save the ship and set all hands to throw ballast, consisting of roofing tiles, iron hoops and pipe-staves, over board, still this was found of very little use and we resolved to throw the government cargo, mostly chests containing clothing for troops, &c. over board also; after a labour of full two hours we found that this also was of no avail and our hopes began to fail us. It was now about 7 in the morning, the wind rose and the vessel beat so violently against the rocks that no body was able to stand. It was truly melancholy to see how mournfully we looked at each other; the lady of Lieut. Neyman with her two innocent babes, were objects of real compassion, and from whom we still endeavoured to conceal the real state of our perilous situation; at 9 o'clock the water had risen above the ballast, the masts were cut away and secured for furtheru se.

The pumps were in such a bad state that they were of no service, between 10 and 11 o'clock the ship filled and fell over on the larboard side, all our hopes were now gone: at 12 the surf broke over her in such a manuer that the guns on the larboard side were no longer visible, and the ship was in such a state that if she had got off from the rock she must have sunk immediately. The carpenter had been busy the whole morning repairing the large boat, and when she was put over board it was necessary for two men to bale her to keep her afloat; and as she could not hold the passengers and crew we resolved to make a raft which on account of the strong wind and high sea was a difficult task.

We were 62 in number, viz. 2 officers, 1 woman, 2 chilcren and 15 fusileers, 1 captain, 1 mate, 1 boatswain, 36 sailors, 2 native women and 1 child.

We put a small cask of water and some biscuit on board the boat and divided the men in her and on the raft. The Captain, his mate and the officers, were the last who left the ship, we then cut the rope and trusted ourselves to the waves. We had been very fearful about the raft from the begining, and our fears were but too well founded, for at a short distance from the wreck it went into pieces; fortunately all the people upon it with the exception of one fusileer, saved themselves in the small boat which we then took in tow; we were 46 persens in the launch and had great difficulty in keeping her steady. At sun-set the wind and sea were calm, but at night it blew fresh and at midnight we shipped a sea and had a foot and half of water in the boat; to lighten her we resolved to throw all the miracles we had taken with us over board except the provisions and this had a good effect. To bale the water out we used a tin case in which the Captain had his papers, but at last finding no one willing to perform this labour, it became necessary for the Captain and myself to take it by tures and we succeeded tolerably well; but it was of no long duration as we shipped a heavy sea which filled the boat so much that we had serious doubts of our safety, our best endeavours to bale the boat were now of no avail and this encreased our consternation. The carpenter after much trouble discovered two leaks in the boat which he was successful in stopping, but it required two or three people constantly baling to keep her afloat as a great deal of water oozed through the seams. At the dawn of day the weather became moderate, and to our great joy we saw the morning of the 10th March arising; we dried ourselves in the sun and questioned the Captain when he thought we should see the land. At noon we got the biscuit up, and by advice of the Captain divided it in such a manner that it would last us three days, allowing every one a quarter of a biscuit per diem; the allowance of water was calculated at half a bottle per day which was served out in a small cantine. We passed the night tolerably well; on the ensuing morning (the 11th) the Captain informed us that in all probability we should see the Island of Flores about noon, which so happened; this cheered us up again, and with a favourable breeze we advanced with our little mast and miserable bit of a sail tolerably well. In the evening we were close under the land, but for fear of accident we were obliged to stand out to sea again and sent the small boat to paddle in shore to seek for a landing place; we were the more induced to this as she had received considerable damage by knocking against the Launch when the provisions were served out, so that her bow was kept fixed by a rope. We perceived her quite close to the shore when a sudden gust of wind obliged us to stand out and we soon lost sight of her; about 10 o'clock the weather became calm and we passed the night tolerably well. In the morning of the 12th, we went close in shore of the Island of Flores but could find no traces of any Inhabitants. At noon we came within sight of Adanara, steered for it, and at 2 o'clock saw a great many canoes approaching us and prepared ourselves to receive them. When they came near us with loud shouting, we hoisted a white handkerchief as a sign of our peaceable intentions; as soon as they came a long side, numbers of them leaped into our boat, making a great noise and laying hold of the few articles we had yet remaining, as we were armed with 8 muskets, 3 pistols, 2 blunderbusses and 8 swords, we determined to resist force with force, and soon made these ruffians jump over board. Shortly after this a canoe came from the Rajah desiring the Captain to come on shore, he accordingly went alone; but as he remained a long time, four of us went armed to seek him and found him in the midst of more than 200 natives; he said that the king would receive us, if we were not armed, this we did not consider prudent to comply with and declared to the Rajah that we would rather go to sea again immediately. He asked us then to make him a present of one of our muskets, which we assented to and were now allowed to come armed on shore. They shewed us a place to remain in, and as we were guarded by a great number of armed men, were resolved to keep watch, in which the soldiers and sailors assisted each other.

On the 13th early in the morning the Rajah come to pay us a visit; he asked for two more muskets which we refused to give him, on which he seemed to be very much displeased. We understood they had Sheep for sale, two of which the Rajah sold us for 5 Rupees each and fortunanely the Captain had some cash with him; as we could get no Rice we purchased from the Rajah at an exorbitant price some Jagon, (India Corn) which we roasted on the coals after the native custom. At noon the Captain, his Mate, the two officors and Madam Neyman with her two children, got an invitation from the Rajah's family who were anxious to see Europeans. We ascended a tolerable steep hill, on the summit of which was the Rajah's residence and some huts. Here we received a plate of bad rice and curry, whilst we were enjoying this meal the Queen expressed a wish to see the children, Madam Neyman went into one of the huts where the Queen was, here one of the Princesses examined the two children very minutely, supposing them to be differently made from the Malays. After dinner a young Prince came up to me and laid hold of the buttons of my Jacket as king me if they were gold, neither he, nor the Rajah seemed to believe me when I told them they were copper, he asked me for one, I cut it off and gave it him, with the possession of which he seemed highly pleased; we took our leave from the Rajah and his family and went down to our people.

A Portuguese came from one of the Islands to sell some rice, which was very welcome to us. We had supposed that the 15 sailors in the boat were lost, but in the evening two more Portuguese came and informed us, that 15 men in a boat had landed at Solor; we had the Island of Solor in view and understood we could reach it in half a dsy, and as we learnt that it was inhabited by some christians we resolved to proceed thither.

On the 15th twn large prows tied together with our small boat, laying across them, came from Solor. The Rajah seeing this boat desired to have it, and the Captain wanted to exchange it for a large prow which was laying on the beach, but this proposal was not accepted, and the Captain was obliged to purchase the prow for a large sum of mony as we dtd not wish to go all again in the launch. The prow was immediately set afloat, and the Captain made an agreement with the Rajah for another boat which he was to send to send to Solor, in payment of which he was to receive 15 Sp. Drs. and 2 muskets. We made preparations to go; purchased some jagon and divided the men into the prow and launch; at 3 o'clock we left Adanara and arrived at 10 in the night at Solor. Here was no Rajah but a Queen who reigned; she received us kindly and treated us with a cup of tea and afterwards rice, and ordered victuals to be cooked for our men.

The Queen of Solor informed us the Rajah of Adanara was a great pirate, who cared very little about spilling human blood, and therefore congratulated us, that we had so easily escaped.

On the 17th March, we took our leave of the hospitable Queen of Solor, who had treated us well as it was in her power to do. We went to sea and about Sun-set reached a small Island where we intended to pass the night. On landing, all the people, who were collected in great numbers on the beach, ran towards the hills;—we followed them and by this means reached the Rajah who received us very kindly and gave our people some rice. The following morning at sun-rise we went to sea again, after having first provided ourselves with about five days provisions, consisting of some rice, jagon and fruit, and sailed four days untill the 22d about half past 3 in the afternoon we reached the Island of Timor, when we landed at Fort Coopang where the resident Mr. Halewyn received us in a kind and friendly manner.—[*Penang Gaz.*

[*Sup. to the India Gaz. Oct.* 16,

"We regret exceedingly to have the melancholy task of announcing a very fatal accident which occurred on the river on the evening of Thursday. A Pinnace, with one mast, was returning from Chandernagore, having on board Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bagshaw, Mrs. Davis, and her Niece a Child, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Macdonald and Mr. Higgius, all residents at the Presidency, when about half past seven o'clock, she was discovered to be falling athwart hawse of the *Windsor Castle*, laying at anchor in the stream, nearly abreast of the Armenian Ghaut. The pinnace's anchor was instantly let go, and measures adopted by Mr. Higgins, to drop her clear of the ship. These were not, however, so promptly seconded by the boat's crew, as they ought to have been, for, although she fell clear of the ship's bows, her mast caught the *Windsor Castle's* fore yard arm, (the fore yard having been struck) and she was instantly capsized. Mr. Spencer and Miss Macdonald, in this perilous situation, were sucessful in escaping from the cabin, in which they were at the time, but Mrs. Bagshaw and her daughter were not so fortunate, and we lament to add that they perished, locked in each others arms. The remainder of the party, having been on deck, were with the two first mentioned ladies picked up by the boats of the *Windsor Castle*, that were instantly lowered down for their assistance. Towards midnight, the pinnace was hauled on shore at the Custom House Ghaut, the remains of the unfortunate ladies having been previously got out and carried to the Bankshall Ghaut, where Dr. Russel attended and found all means of resuscitation ineffectual. It would be impossible to describe the sensation excited at the Presidency, when the distressing intelligence of this event obtained circulation yesterday morning, or the deep and heartfelt sorrow of those who were acquainted with the amiable sufferers; and we understand that the distraction of the worthy individual, who has thus lost at once the engaging partner of his bosom and the accomplished child of his affections, is not to be conceived!

An Ayah and some dandies are also stated to have perished by the lamentable accident."

[*Sup. to the India Gaz.—Oct.* 23.

Poetry.

JESSICA.

'Twas morn—and the rose buds their beauties disclosing,
In blushes reveal'd all the glow of a bride;
And the Bees, in their Harem of sweetness reposing,
Like lovers unseen, all their ecstacy hide!

No breeze wak'd the woodbine, yet still 'twas in motion,
Its tremulous leaves quiver'd light in the air;
'Twas like viewing the surface of Summer's still ocean,
If breath'd on its bosom the lips of the Fair!

Attun'd to such scenes was my heart's warmest feeling—
Each blossoming shrub now luxuriantly shown:
But *one* flow'ret alone was wanting revealing,
And I wept to look round me, and find it unblown!

And what was that flow'ret, that thus could awaken
The flow of a tear for its absence or fate;
To gaze upon which all the rest were forsaken;—
To own it, no off ring, no value too great?

Bright beam of my destiny, waft to these bowers,
My JESSICA, rob'd in youth, beauty, and grace!
Without *her*, this Eden of loveliest flowers
Were nought but a drear and unsanctified place!

Dear girl! could I tell thee what thoughts now are thrilling,
How throb my full veins that were pulseless before,
My mind's eye how warmly thy beauties are filling,
My heart how it throbs to its innermost core!

Thou'd haste thee to listen to tales as endearing,
As tender and true as e'er greeted a maid;
Wou'd hie thee to pillow thy cheeks' rosy glowing,
On a couch of delight in this soft sylvan shade!

W. H. A.

DUET.

1.
O, Mary! are your eyelids shut,
Or are you of love dreaming yet?

2.
No, I awoke when day light broke,
The vision bright at nought I set.

1.
Why did you wake? Why did you break
The charm which is so sweet; to see?

2.
O! I awoke: the spell I broke
To think on love's reality.

BOTH.
Sweet is love's illusive dream;
But sweeter still his waking theme;
Sweet are the visions bright which rise
Before young lover's sleeping eyes;
But sweeter still the magic power
Which glads them in their waking hour.

THE SUN AND THE DEW.

(*From the new Novel, entitled "The Mystery; or Forty Years ago."*)

The Sun, from his chariot of gold, saw the Dew,
Illume'd by the first gleam of orient day;
In splendour he burst on the lowly one's view,
Who, trembling, reflected his earliest ray.
"Fair Dew!" he exclaimed, "'tis with grief & surprise
On yon rugged bramble such brightness I see;
Oh! ascend to the place you should fill in the skies,—
Haste, dearest! come shine here with me.
Surprised and alarm'd such a lover to meet.
All blushing, Dew shrunk, his regard while she bore
But felt, in her soft trembling bosom, a heat,
She never had known, till that moment, before,
And, listening now to the tempter's false tongue,
Inhaled the sweet poison; and soon, passion-toss'd,
From the humble, but fostering, bramble she sprung,—
That moment for ever was lost.
Thus of sordid Wealth the poor Cottager's charms,
Permitted by some fatal chance to behold,
Lures the fair to abandon a parent's fond arms.
For greatness and rank, falsely proffer'd and gold;
And dazzled by these if unguarded the maid
The heartless deluder with favour shall view;
Destroy'd all her peace, to shame meanly betrayed,
She fades, like the vanishing *Dew*.

ON A SHIP UNDER SAIL IN SMOOTH WATER.

He to whose ear the voice of fame,
Of Ships has only told the name,
When first he views this tranquil scene,
The peaceful wave and sky serene.
The gallant ship and swelling sails,
That seem's to court the prosperous gales,
Will doubtless, think a sailor's life,
Is one exempt from care and strife
And scarce believe should any say,
'T was one of labour more than play.

Mistaken man, a while suppose,
The troubled main to mountains rose,
Instead of Zephyrs, soft and mild,
The storm tremendous loud and wild,
The Ship with every mast and sail,
Or torn or shattered by the gale,
And then thy fixed opinion give,
Whether 'tis best at sea to live,
Or pass thy days, secure at home,
Without one idle wish to roam.

C. G.

STERNE'S ELIZA.

After separating from her husband, she repaired to India, and resided some time at Vellore, of which garrison her uncle was commandant, and whose house she there superintended. I learn from an officer, who was accustomed to see her every evening, that she was very plain, but very sensible and accomplished. I am told she was any thing but a *prude*. She afterwards returned to Europe, and repaired to the South of France, for the benefit of her health, where she died.

It is not the *ton* during the present season to give regular suppers at balls. Economy has made refreshments fashionable, to which the company do not sit down. Ices, cakes, and fruit are the *order of the night*.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE QUEEN.

The communication from the Queen to Lord Liverpool, which was delivered on Friday by Mr. Denman, and to which Lord Castlereagh adverted on Friday night in the House of Commons was, we understand, merely to the following effect:—

The Queen, in compliance with the advice of her Counsel, and of several Members of the House of Commons, thinks it proper to inform Lord Liverpool, that she is ready to receive any proposition that is consistent with her honour, which his Lordship may be disposed to make on the part of his Majesty's Government.

This in our humble opinion, is the course in which the negociation ought to proceed. The propositions ought certainly to come from his Majesty's Government. The Queen asks nothing; she is in possession of all the rights and privileges of Queen Consort of England; and it is for those who wish to deprive her of any part of these rights, or to limit the exercise of them, to specify the rights they wish her to renounce, or the limitations they wish to impose. Her Majesty will then know whether she can, consistently with her honour, for the sake of the peace of the country, make those sacrifices which shall be demanded of her.

It was not without considerable reluctance, and after much persuasion, accompanied by an intimation that the step was strongly advised by several members of parliament, friends to her Majesty's interest, that her Majesty was induced even to make the communication in question to Lord Liverpool. Her Majesty's desire was in the most unequivocal manner to submit herself to the united and independent wisdom of Parliament, boldly to challenge her accusers to the proof of the allegations which they had declared themselves ready to prefer against her, and firmly to demand the full and unqualified acknowledgment of all her rights as Queen of this great empire; and we still understand, that it is her own private resolution to listen to no proposition which shall have a tendency to throw the most distant shade upon her fair fame and reputation. She expresses a perfect consciousness of her own innocence, and declares that she is not to be intimidated, by implied or positive threats of personal danger, to forget the respect due to the honor and dignity of the Queen of England.

Her Majesty has expressed some displeasure at the insinuations which have been thrown out, that in coming to this country, she had acted under the suggestion of imprudent advisers. She avers, that she wanted no advice in the step which she has taken—it was the firm determination of her mind, from the moment she heard of the death of his late Majesty, to come to England—to assert her rights, & to expose to her people the machinations by which her character had been assailed. Her Majesty has never insinuated that Mr. Brougham had sanctioned the extraordinary and offensive proposition of Lord Hutchinson; but we believe she was seriously offended that her confidential adviser should be found sailing in the same packet—living in the same inn, and travelling in the same carriage with a nobleman charged with a mission which, those who were acquainted with her sentiments, and who knew the firm resolve of her mind, must have anticipated would have excited that natural indignation, and produced that promptness of decision, which led to her sudden departure from St. Omer's. What might have been the advice of Mr. Brougham, had her Majesty deigned to listen to him after the proposition had been communicated to her, we cannot correctly state; but we have reason to believe he would have prefered the negociation now pending to have been conducted rather at St. Omer's, than in the heart of London. For ourselves, we feel it our duty to abstain from all discussion on this delicate subject at present; and if we had no other motive for pursuing this course, the notice given by Lord Holland in the House of Lords would induce us to remain silent. From the high opinion which we, in common with the whole country, entertain of the wisdom and judgment of his Lordship, we are convinced that he would not have introduced the notice in the manner he did, if it were not likely to lead to a result by which the present question may be materially affected. Our readers will see that his motion is contingent, and that if the committee is postponed from Tuesday next, this motion will also be postponed.—We cannot help thinking that his Lordship, in proposing the Repeal of the Royal Marriage Act, is aware of some circumstances which might lead to the settlement of the present unfortunate differences in a way that may be perfectly satisfactory to the parties concerned, by leaving both at full liberty, without affecting in any manner the honour of either.

Her Majesty, in consequence of the inconveniance to which she felt she put the family of Aldermen Wood removed on Friday to the house of Lady Ann Hamilten, in Portman-street, Portman-square, between 12 and 1 o' clock. This house, although small, is elegantly furnished, and affords sufficient accomodation for the limited establishment which her Majesty is determined to keep, until her affairs shall be finally settled. We are happy to state that her Majesty maintains the highest spirits, and receives the visits of her friends with the greatest affability and good humour, Alderman Wood has dined with her Majesty every day since her arrival in London till yesterday. Lord Hood dined with her Majesty on Wednesday Her Majesty has received visits from a great number of person of distinction. Among others who have called were Lord A. Hamilton, Lord Nugent, Admiral Kelth, Mr. Hume. Sir James Englefield, Sir Robert Wilson. A great number of ladies have also left their cards.

Her Majesty, in allusion to the privacy of her living, says, she is as happy as if she were in the most "gorgeous palace." Her consciousness of innocence supports her in all her trials, and she fondly anticipates that hour when the nation at large will feel itself called upon to acknowledge and lament her wrongs.

Lady Anne Hamilton is her Majesty's constant and faithful companion, and spares no pains to promote her comfort and happiness.

We lament to state that her Majesty's late steward, Mr. Sicard, who accompanied Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson to St. Omer's, has excited her displeasure. The domestic named Ironymous, who accompanied her Majesty to London, and who had been the bearer of repeated dispatches to England has been appointed to his situation. Mr. Sicard is to have his pension continued; but we trust that explanation may lead her Majesty to believe that he never was guilty of an intentional offence.

A Common Council has been appointed for Wednesday next to address her Majesty on her arrival in this country.

It is expected that Westminster and the Borough of Southwark will likewise meet during the week for the same purpose.

Yesterday several persons collected in front of her Majesty's new residence, but every thing was very peaceable.

SECOND EDITION.

In a preceding column of this page, under the head of "Latset Accounts of the Queen," will be found a communication from the Queen to Lord Liverpool, delivered on Friday by Mr. Denman. It declared that her Majesty, in compliance with the advice of her Council, was ready to receive any proposition that was consistent with her honour, which Lord Liverpool might be disposed to make on the part of his Majesty's government.

This communication was immediately submitted to the Cabinet Ministers; and after undergoing considerable discusion, they separated to attend their parliamentary duties.

At half-past nine, another Cabinet Council was summoned to meet at the residence of the Earl of Liverpool, in Whitehall. They continued in deliberation until half-past twelve. The result of their discussion was the following note to her Majesty:—

"*Fife House, Whitehall; Saturday Afternoon, Three o'Clock.*

"Lord Liverpool informs her Majesty, that the only proposition he had to make was the one submitted to Mr. Brougham, in April last, which was nearly the same as that proposed by Lord Hutchinson at St. Omer's, but that Lord Liverpool assures her Majesty that the King's servants will still think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her Majesty or her advisers, may have to offer upon their proposition."

To this note of Lord Liverpool, her Majesty replied.

"That she demanded all the rights belonging to the Queen of England. That before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposal. That when she was restored to them, she should be ready to listen to any proposal from his Majesty's Ministers."

Thus it appears, from the above correspondence, that the prospects of an adjustment of the unpleasant differences existing between the Royal personages in question, is as remote as ever.

THE QUEEN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JUNE 7,

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

SECRET COMMITTEE ON PAPERS REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF HER MAJESTY.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the late message of the King.

The message was read by the clerk.

Lord Castlereagh began by observing, that in rising to call the attention of the house to the message which had just been read, and to propose that course of proceeding which it appeared proper to pursue, the house would readily perceive the great pain of that duty which devolved on him in introducing to their notice one of the most delicate, anxious, and momentous public questions that ever was agitated. It was not his intention to offer such explanation as should preclude the house from taking any course that they might think proper, but such as might be requisite to keep the house and the public in a state of candid readiness to take any impression that the case should warrant, at the same time he should mislead the house, and on that point he deprecated the idea of the learned gent, Mr. Brougham, deceiving himself, if he disguised that in these communications there was matter that gravely and deeply implicated the illustrious personage to whose conduct the documents refered. He understood, from the communication just made by the learned gent, that that illustrious individual looked upon the proceedings as a secret proceeding of parliament, involving charges that rested on written documents, and that were to be decided by parliament as a secret tribunal, to the prejudice of the honour and the interests of that illustrious person. He wished he could as easily relieve the mind of the learned gent, on the other parts of the case as he could on the misapprehension respecting the character of the proceedings. God forbid that he standing in his present situation should say that to be accused was the same thing as to be guilty. But at the same time he thought it proper to say to the learned gentleman, that a charge of crime necessarily implied a presumption of guilt, and that the present charge rested on grave and serious grounds. It would not be expected that he should disclose to parliament the substance of these documents, but this he would state—that the charges were grave and serious; and as far as he was at liberty to describe the information on which the charges were founded, he would say it came from individuals who were ready to corroborate, by their personal testimony, all the statements which they had made. He recommended the apointment of a select committee, in the first instance, to enquire whether or not the documents laid on the table contained sufficient grounds for instituting farther proceedings, and referred to the case of Sir Thomas Rumbold, as a precedent for the course which he proposed. He did not mean that this committee, as was alleged, in the communication made to the house by the learned gentleman, should be charged any more with the ultimate decision of the question (hear, hear,) than a grand jury was charged with the decision of those questions that came under their consideration (hear, hear, from the opposition benches); but that they should merely determine whether the charges contained in the documents on the table should be made matter of inquiry at all. He certainly should not consider, that on the report of the committee would depend either the guilt or the innocence, the criminality or non-criminality, of the accused individual. He now thought it necessary to notice some of the arguments which had been used by the hon. and learned gentleman, one of her Majesty's legal advisers (Mr. Brougham). Some explanation was, he considered, necessary, in order to guard the house against any delusion or error on this important subject, and that they might preserve that temper which would enable them to decide fairly upon its merits. And first, he could assure the hon. and learned gent. and the hon. member near him (Mr. Creevey, we understood), whose whose tone on this subject was, he might say, in a spirit of contradiction, that they could not place his Majesty's ministers in a situation more responsible than they themselves conceived their present situation to be. They felt the delicacy and the importance of the proposition before the house, and they asked nothing of indulgence in the examination of their conduct. Ministers were frequently at issue on particular questions with hon. members on the other side, who were themselves in extremes upon the same subject. The views of some hon. members on the opposite side were quite at variance on this question, and, if he remembered right, those of a right hon. gent. (Mr. Tierney) were quite different from that which had been taken by the hon. and learned gent. (Mr. Brougham) on a former occasion, in the discusion of the civil list. Though at that time no official statement was before the house on the subject of her Ma-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1820,

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

jesty, the right hon. gent. did not suffer the occasion to pass without alluding to some circumstances which were said to be in circulation, as to the character of the Queen, not consistent with her dignity and high station; and if he [Lord Castlereagh] had not wholy misunderstood the right hon. gentlemen, he did say that those rumours ought to be disavowed, and that the reports ought to be cleared up and explained, before any thing was done, or that the house should be called upon to exercise its own judgment upon them—that if this was not done, his Majesty was betrayed, by being subjected to indignity—or that another illustrious person was most grossly injured. At that time the hon. and learned gent. (Mr. Brougham) did not at all seem to enter into the view of his right hon. friend. He (Mr. Brougham) thought then then that it was by no means a duty of ministers to urge any inquiry on the subjecs; but that it was an imperative duty upon them to refrain from introducing it to the house, unless it was forced upon them by the strong hand of necessity. This was an opinion of the hon. and learned gent. which he (Lord Castlereagh) had not found to be in any degree relaxed; for last night, even under feelings which actuated him, he made it rather a matt

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Majesty had not been swayed by the advice of those who were her constitutional advisers, but had taken other, and he would add, criminal advice, and appealed to the lowest order of the people (Hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.) He would ask for what purpose had those communications been made, and what was the use made of them? He regretted that, on such an occasion, her Majesty had not resorted to the advice of those who were her professional advisers, and that she should have suffered by a base and pernicious interference. That her Majesty should act with a consciousness of innocence every man of feeling would rejoice at; but it would have been matter of satisfaction to have found her guided by the counsel of those who were constitutionally, he would say, appointed to be her advisers. With respect to the plan adopted by his Majesty's ministers, he would state to the house, that full a month ago their intention was know to the hon. and learned gent. They had, without reservation, communicated to him what would be the result of the step her Majesty had just taken. He did not say that all the collateral measures intended to be adopted were so communicated, or that any thing which had been mentioned to the honourable and learned gent, was to preclude any negociation, but he could assure the house, that that negociation was never meant to be considered as offering a bribe to her Majesty which could have the effect of compromising her honour and dignity; they had however most unequivocally made known what must be the inevitable result of her Majesty's arrival in this country. He protested against the observation of a right hon gent. (Mr. Tierney) on a former occasion, that it was incumbent on ministers to bring the affairs of the Queen before parliament previously to any grant being made They conceived that such necessity existed at no time; they imagined that after a separation which had existed so long—which had been effected with the knowledge of his late Majesty, and which he might say had been sanctioned by parliament, which had passed a bill providing for her Majesty, (then Princess of Wales) under the arrangemen[illegible]—after that separation, which there was no hope of seeing any immediate termination of, it was not intended that any measure connected with her Majesty should be proposed to parliament, and he had no hesitation in stating, that if her Majesty had allowed that practical separation to continue which had so long subsisted, and had remained abroad, so far from the bringing on any measure of this kind, his Majesty's ministers would have felt it their duty to [illegible] painful examination. (Hear.) [illegible]ted the assertion, that it was [illegible]uch of duty to have held [illegible]termed a bribe to her Ma- [illegible]was a forgetfulness [illegible]e offer[illegible]

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out any previous application to parliament. Now he had no difficulty in stating, that this was a part of the case which had been opened to the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Brougham), but it rested on her Majesty's continuing to reside abroad. It was said that the offer had been made to her Majesty on condition of her resigning her titles and rank as Queen. No such proposition could be made, nor could it be said that proceedings should be commenced as against her Majesty in consequence of her not resigning her honours and titles as Queen Her Majesty could not resign those titles they belonged to her, and they could not be removed, unless [as we understood his lordship] the legislature concurred in an act for that purpose. Therefore such a proposition could not be made to, or effectively complied with by her Majesty. What was understood was, that by her Majesty remaining abroad, the whole of those conflicts would be avoided which must arise from her residence in this country; for it could not be denied that, if her Majesty remained here with the rights and privileges of her rank as Queen, it would occasion daily conflicts, in a particular quarter, which there would be no lack of disposition to turn to another purpose. The understanding with respect to her Majesty's title as Queen was that [assuming her residence abroad] she should travel under such a title as might prevent the recurrence of those circumstances which must be painful to her Majesty, and which arose from conflicts with public officers abroad while travelling under her title as Queen. But this was never meant to be understood as requiring her Majesty to surrender any legal right or title which she possessed; and the hon. and learned gentleman possessed a document which would put this matter beyond all doubt, and show that no such thing was ever in contemplation as to take away any of her Majesty's legal rights or titles. To the reports of his Majesty's ministers acting as men and as ministers in opposition to her Majesty, and wishing to deprive her of those rights and privileges which she ought to enjoy, he would say that there was no foundation for the charge. There existed no such disposition amongst his Majesty's ministers. But in looking at the privileges of her Majesty, the house should distinguish between those which she held as matters of right, and those which she enjoyed as matters of grace and favour on the part of his Majesty. If not debarred from those which belonged to her as matters of right, she ought not to complain that she did not enjoy those which are only given as matters of favour. As an instance of a privilege of the latter description, he would mention her reception at court;—of this the King himself must be the head and sole judge, for no one would assert that he had not a right to regulate his own court and his own family, and no one could justly complain of his doing [illegible] subject was [illegible]

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[illegible] which [illegible]om the [illegible]; but [illegible]Crown [illegible]upon [illegible]e manner [illegible]ion by [illegible]me or abroad; they all proceeded from the grace and favour of the Sovereign. Was it meant to be said, that the Crown, for exercising its undoubted prerogative in witholding these distinctions, was to be accused of injustice towards that individual whom its determination affected. He should be prepared at another time, to contend, that it was as entirely in the discretion of the Crown whether the members of the Royal Family should be prayed for in the Liturgy, by name, or generally as the Royal Family;—but, above all, he should contend that it was for the crown to grant or withhold such a favour. It might be asked, why should they now do any thing, as in the case of her Majesty, which they had not thought fit to do, as in the case of the Princess of Wales? Why was there to be this distinction observed towards her in her new character? If, in short, they had permitted her to be prayed for as Princess of Wales, why should they now interfere to prevent her being prayed for as the Queen? But the house would allow him to say, that for the government to decide as to what should be done about disturbing an existing state of things, or as to what it should do under a new state of circumstances, with reference to certain measures proposed to be taken, was a very different question. As long as her present Majesty, then Princess of Wales, continued abroad, there was nothing in the situation of that illustrious personage which it was for government to bring under the notice of the house. Her income was settled; it was paid in her absence regularly, and without interruption; and nothing occurred which was necessary to be submitted to their attention: and therefore the clear and determined purpose of his Majesty's government, and upon which they had all along acted, was this,—not to disturb, excepting under some paramount and imperative state of affairs, by the agitation of any question which concerned her, the peace of the public, nor incur the hazard of forcing upon the country all those calamities which such a proceeding might eventually produce. But it was a very different question with them when that state of things did happen, and made it necessary that the allowances and income of that illustrious personage should c[illegible] before parliament. So far as conce[illegible] her income, the necessity was unavo[illegible]ble, for it lapsed with the demise [illegible] the crown. Her former character mig[illegible] make, the course of conduct to [illegible] served by government [illegible] discretion & duty [illegible] consider that co[illegible] they would have [illegible] that they were [illegible] best of their di[illegible] on the other hat[illegible] they did decide) n[illegible] that case was widely [illegible] in which they were c[illegible]

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decision which [illegible] to upon every indivi[illegible] latter subject; but this he [illegible] say, that with respect to this prerogative, the exercise of which so rested in the discretion of the Crown, government were not only justified in not advising the Crown, under the circumstances of the case, to order that the name of her Majesty should be inserted in the liturgy, but it would have been worse than mockery.—[Here the tone of the noble lord subsided to suddenly, that it was not possible to collect the remainder of the sentence.]—Now as to what had been alleged upon the subject of the behaviour of foreign ministers and authorities to the illustrious personage herself, he (Lord Castlereagh) would observe, that our public ministers abroad had been instructed as to the conduct they were to pursue as long ago as the year 1817 [Hear] So far as he had had any occasion to address them relative to the respect which was to be paid to her Majesty the Queen, he had always referred them to the terms of the instructions given to them at that period. He should have no objection to state what was the purport of those instructions (Cheers.) Those instructions arose out of an application to government from the minister for Stutgard [Hear, hear, hear.] He asked, what was to be the mode in which he was to conduct himself towards the illustrious personage in question? The instructions were founded upon those grounds on which the present discussions, in some degree, must proceed; but the peculiar circumstances of the case were those which he did not think they had at present any right to enter upon; and into which it was not their province to enquire. But, abroad, her Majesty was known to be excluded from

the Royal Family, and from the courts of this country (Hear); and upon this same principle it was quite impossible for Ambassadors in foreign countries to give to her Majesty that public reception in foreign courts which she was not intitled to at home (hear). This was a principle; which he presumed was not to be disputed, and he apprehended it would follow quite as inevitably that the ministers of this country would labour under the same difficulty with respect to the reception of her Majesty in foreign courts. These intructions distinctly said, that they were not in their official character to give to her Majesty any public or official reception; that they were not themselves to be the instruments of introducing her Majesty at foreign courts; and that if any foreign court should think fit to give a public reception to her, they were not to assist on the occasion as the ministers of this country (hear, hear). But it would be found that it was laid down in those intructions quite as broadly, that they were eqnally enjoined to obtain for, and give to her Majesty every possible facility and comfort in the prosecution of her travels through the kingdom where they might be stationed; and that she was not to receive any interrup-

He hoped the house, at least, was explanations he had hesitation in saying, which had attended her ose from the situation He had already ajesty, since the ac- had travelled under than that of Queen of e fact was, that her Ma- the habit of pressing the

the only there had been severity or harshness manifested towards her Majesty, with respect to her coming to this country; and with regard to what might have been the immediate determination of her Majesty upon that head, she was placed in a situation in which she was enabled to know clearly what might happen afterwards; because his Majesty's ministers saw this, that as long as her Majesty remained abroad, and persevered in her determination of residing abroad, so long they should refrain from taking any steps in the case; and he [Lord Castlereagh] did not know upon what other grounds they were to consider that there was no reason for disturbiug the existing state of things. But from the moment that her Majesty determined to come over to this country, when she claimed all the honours of a Queen upon landing; when she claimed to be acknowledged in public as Queen of England; from that moment government answered that they had no option left them (hear), and thought they could not suffer parliament to remain in ignorance of the facts which were in their possession. He thought he could recall to the house a certain day, when an allowance was proposed to be made to her Majesty, which appeared more ample than that which a sense of duty had taught her Majesty to accept on a former occasion. On the very first day of the sessions, he believed he had statad, that measures had been taken to relieve her Majesty from any embarrasments which might have grown out of the lapse of her income as Princess of Wales. He could now also state, that the first moment her Majesty was known to be arrived in England, a communication was made to the First Lord of the Treasury, directly from his Majesty, and which was immediatly transmited through the most proper and usual channel, her Majesty's agent or banker, that no interruption or difficulty whatever should intervene, with respect to the payment of her Majesty's income (Hear.) He begged leave most distinctly to observe, that if it happened that a palace could not be directly provided for her Majesty, it was far from being any insult upon any member of the royal family. A great part of the royal family, indeed, were stationed at that moment in private residences, furnished out of ther own private funds; and the instances were but rare where they were lodged within the precincts of the palace. He thought that he had now touched upon the most considerable points which it was necessary for him to notice; but he hoped to be able, if he should rise at any other period of the debate, to offer to the house any other remarks which might strike him. He did not disguise from himself, nor attempt to conceal from others the difficulties of the peculiar situation of the house, nor its anxious embarrasment under the circumstances of the case, nor the desire which it must feel to conclude such a discussion. But he trusted that whatever were the difficulties of the case —whatever might be their feeling upon it, yet, under the influence of our happy constitution, there would be wisdom enough in-both houses of parliament to meet them; that there would be found to prevail the most temperate deliheration, and an absence of all that feeling and irritation upon the subject, which might prevent parliament from arriving at the only goal, which he ...uld assure

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HABEAS CORPU

Mr. *Chitty* moved for a ... beas corpus, to be directed to his Majesty's goaler of Ilchester, commanding him to bring up the body of Henry Hunt, Esq. (now in his custody in execution of the sentence of this Court), in order that he might be personally present to shew cause against the Rule now depending against Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, Mr. Hunt, and others, for an alleged interruption of the election of Lord Mayor, in November last.

Mr. Justice Bayley (the only Judge in Court.)—You had better make this motion when the Court is full. Have you any instance in which a similar application has been made in the case of a defendant in execution of his sentence?

Mr. *Chitty*—There are instances in which the prisoner in custody has been brought up by Habeas Corpus to give evidence in a cause.

Mr. Justice Bayley—That is a very different thing: but have you any instance of a prisoner being brought up in a case where he may shew cause by affidavit?

Mr. *Chitty*—Your Lordship will observe that the rule in this case calls upon Mr. Hunt to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, and I apprehend it is matter of right that a defendant in a criminal case may be personally present to shew cause.

Mr. Justice Bayley (after referring to his notes and the officers on the Crown side)—You will find an application was once made, that a defendant in custody might attend the execution of a writ of inquiry, he being of opinion that he ought to attend, but the Court would not grant the application.

Mr. *Chitty*—In that case the defendant was not called upon to appear by any Rule, but here Mr. Hunt is called upon to appear in a criminal case.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The mode of shewing cause is by affidavit, and he is to shew cause in that way. If you think you can sustain the motion, you had better mention it when the Court is full.

When the full Court came in, their Lordships proceeded on the new trial paper, upon which they were occupied until three o'clock. At that hour.

The *Solicitor General* was called upon, and stated, that he was in attendance to pray that the Rule might be made absolute in the case of "The King v. Parkins and others;" but as the day was now far advanced, probably their Lordships would not be disposed to enter into the business; he was, however, anxious for the convenience of all parties, that some day should be fixed on which the case should come on peremptorily, although it stood in the peremptory paper. In the ordinary routine of business it would probably come on in the course of Monday or Tuesday; but he begged to ... on those days be should b... a very important case in ... Pleas, which had been ... for argument by the C... Monday. If it ... Court ...

necessary.

Mr. Justice Bayley—His personal attendance is not necessary in order to the production of affidavits.

Mr. *Chitty* said, it was his duty at all events to submit the motion; and he had no other anxiety upon the subject than that of discharging his duty towards his client. At present he was supplied with no other affidavits than those necessary to support this motion. The affidavits alluded to by his Learned Friend (Mr. Denman) were not yet in town, and it was not known to the gentleman who had instructed him when they would arrive.

The Chief Justice—Has there been any instance in which the Court has granted a Habeas Corpus under similar circumstances?

Mr. *Chitty* said, he should submit on general principles that the defendant was entitled as matter of right in a criminal case, to be present.

The Chief Justice—Is there any instance of the kind on record?

Mr. *Chitty* said he was not aware of any case in which the Court had granted a Habeas Corpus under the like circumstances. He would admit, that in the case of Mr. Richard Gaythorne Butt, an application of the same kind had been refused.

The *Solicitor General*—That person was in the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. *Chitty*—I mention that as an instance against me; but I hope to distingush it from the present case.

The *Solicitor General*—That was an application made for a Habeas Corpus, in the Common Pleas, on behalf of Mr. Butt, and the Court refused it.

Mr. *Chitty*—I cite it against myself.

The Chief Justice—We will call upon you when it comes to your turn. At the close of the day:—

Mr. *Chitty* renewed his motion, which he stated was founded upon an affidavit of Mr. Hunt, to the effect. that he had attended the Court from day to day in every term since the Rule *Nisi* for a criminal information against himself and other defendants had been granted, for the purpose of shewing cause against it; that he never intended to retain or employ Counsel on his behalf, and that he had not in fact, retained or employed Counsel for that purpose; and that he was desirous of having an opportunity of shewing cause in person. On this affidavit, the learned Counsel submitted, that he was entitled to the prayer of his application. It was to be observed, that the prosecutors in this case had not thought fit to proceed in the ordinary way of indictment, but had selected a mode of proceeding which called upon the parties themselves to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them. True it was, that the defendant might file affidavits, and probably the contents of such affidavit... would be the true limits of what the p... ty might be permitted to urge in his defence, bnt the effect of those affidavits ...

... than ... any gentleman ... ticularly when urged with that sort of ability and acuteness possessed by him so much beyond the ordinary class of mankind, He (Mr. C.) would submit, that though he found no precedents (and he had sought for them with industry) in which a similar application had been granted, yet as none were to be found, in which it had been refused, he trusted the Court would not in this instance refuse it.

The Chief Justice—You find no instances in which such an application has been made.

Mr. *Chitty* resumed, and admitting the observation of the Learned Judge to be true, yet he submitted, that upon every principle of justice the defendant was entitled to the writ now prayed. In all cases of misdemeanor, a defendant had a right to be present. A defendant might not choose to employ Counsel; he might not have the means of doing so, and was he, in his absence, to be subjected to the perils of a criminal information, without an opportunity of shewing cause against it. If, indeed, this Court itself could with propriety, in the administration of its justice, become the advocate of the defendant, most undoubtedly Mr. Hunt would be satisfied with the advantages which he must experience at the hands of their Lordships; but as that was not to

be expected, he was anxious to present his own case to their consideration, by means of a personal attendance. The reasonableness of his request was obvious. He did not seek a pleasurable excursion to London; he must still remain in the custody of the gaoler; all he sought was the opportunity of advocating his own case, with such ability and means as his own resources could furnish. The Learned Counsel, after many other ingenious observations, and after urging the distinction to be taken between this and the case of a civil action, concluded by expressing a hope that the application would be received with favour and indulgent consideration.

The Chief Justice—The Court cannot suppose there is no Gentleman at the Bar to be found capable of shewing cause for this individual as well as for others; and certainly with a view to expense, it would be less expensive, to show cause by Counsel than to bring the defendant up for the purpose of shewing cause in person; and as there is no instance in which a person in execution of a sentence has been brought before the Court in order to do that in his person which he might do by a Gentleman at the Bar, I don't feel that we ought to establish precedents by granting the writ which is prayed for. The affidavits may be filed; but whether after seeing those affidavits, we shall make the Rule absolute against the party in his absence, is another matter. That is a very different consideration. The affidavits may be filed and taken into consideration in another way. I am unwilling to establish a precedent.

Mr. Justice Bayley had left the Court.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—The writ, in such a case as this, has in no instance been granted.

Mr. Justice Best was absent from indisposition.—Writ refused.

Mr. Hunt.—A letter is in circulation from Mr. Hunt, addressed to the Reformers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, dated form Ilchester Gaol, in the County of Somerset, May 18. 1820. Having stated his arrival at the place of his destination, and the spirit which he continues to be animated, he observes,—"It is a curious coincidence, and deserves to be recorded, that, during the early part of the protectorate, one of my forefathers. Colonel Thomas Hunt, was imprisoned in this very goal, and here sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, for having raised, clothed, equipped, and mounted a troop of horse in the county of Wilts, for the purpose of making war against Cromwell, who in this instance, it appears, was more humane than some of his successors, for he mitigated the sentence to that of his being simply beheaded. However, my great grandfather contrived to escape out of the prison, habited in the clothes of one of his sisters, who came to visit him the night before his intended execution, and remaining in his bed till the next morning; he was enabled to land safe in France, where he joined, and remained faithful to his Prince, the II. Charles, and returned with him on his Restoration. During his absence, Cromwell not only imprisoned his sister for two years in this same go[illegible] but he confiscated the whole [illegible] states, which the [illegible] when he [illegible] that an individual of one generation was condemned to suffer an ignominous death for being a Royalist; but having escaped from the power of Cromwell, his property and estates were confiscated, and that an individual, a descendant of the same family, of another generation, is now sentenced to be immured in a dungeon, in the very same gaol, for two years and six months, and held to *** bail for five years longer, for having advocated the right of the people to meet and petition for redress of grievances and restoration to the fundamental practices of the british constitution."—Proceeding then to place on record the names of all the parties that have been concerned in the prosecution against himself and the other defendants in this affair, which, he says, is the principal object of his address: and adverting to the actual penalties to which he has been doomed, and to the nature of the sentence *he might have received*, supposing the Jury to have found him guilty of the *conspiracy*, and the other serious charges in the indictment, he adds—"But, my friends you will think that this is the very language of complaint which I have deprecated. I mean, however, no such thing, even under such dreadful punishments, the noble mind, conscious of its own rectitude, would have borne the torture without being subdued into complaint." After some further observations, he proceeds to state, that, in imitation of Napoleon, he is about to write the history of his own life.

American Extracts.

PHILADELPHIA,—APRIL 15.

We have pretty good authority for stating that the report in the Washington City Gazette stating that Gen. Vives is the bearer of the ratified treaty, is true; but what will no doubt astonish our readers, the administration have *refused* to accept it, insisting on an additional grant of land, including the province of Texas!

Mr. Clay's remarks on the subject of Florida and the Texas appear to have a strong coincidence with such a step on the part of the administration. [*Phila Gaz.*

The mareschal de camp Don Dyonisus Vives, presented himself at the office of the Secretary of State on Tuesday, and was received as the minister of Spain to the United States.

THE FLORIDA TREATY.

On the first view, the *news* concerning the Florida treaty being rejected, was calculated to produce a strong *sensation*, because it came to the mind single and separate from various facts of opposite kinds, that are not to be disconnected from this occurrence. By the terms of the treaty itself, it was no longer a valid treaty afrer the expiration of the six months, within which its *ratification* was required to be made It was not ratified, and it was, therefore, null and void.

Mr. *Forsyth*, minister at Madrid, undertook upon his own responsibility, confiding in the disposition of his government, to offer to the court of Madrid, that the treaty should still be held binding on the United States, if ratified within a subsequent period prescribed. This proposition was not accepted; and thus was the treaty, at it may be said, doubly null and void.

The mission of Don *Dyonisus Vives* was *professedly* to make representations and demand [illegible] some points in the treaty, and [illegible] public policy and [illegible]

3. The third subject had reference to an understanding which the Spanish ministers alleged to have taken place between the ministers of the European governments near the United States, in conjunction with Don Onis, on the one part, and the United States executive on the other; in which the foreign ministers made a demand on the United States to refuse to acknowledge the independence of the new states, in revolt against Spain to exclude the armed ships of the South American revolutionists from the ports of the U. States, and treat them as pirates and rebels, The Spanish ministers assert that the United States refused to acquiesce in this demand in any public manner; but that confidential intimations were given to the minister of Spain, and to the ministers of the other *European* and *Brazilian powers*, that the United States would conform to the policy adopted by the powers of Europe, and that the intercourse and countenance of the United States would be as much as the nature of popular government would permit, restricted and restrained; and that the insurgents would be expelled from the Floridas in proof of those dispositions. That the court of Spain, in consideration thereof, and of other measures and promises made by the United States, had consented to negociate the cession of the Floridas; but that the United States' government had failed to fulfil its private intimations, and had not restricted nor restrained the intercourse with South America; but had connived at and encouraged a system of piratical depredation, by vessels and citizens of the United states sailing under insurgent flags.

Such were the subjects of explanation, as we learn from Madrid, which the Spanish government held forth as necessary to be required and given, before the treaty shoud be ratified; as the United States, it was alleged if not bound to disclaim publicly, all countenance of the independance of the South American colonies, was at least bound, as one of the conditions of the cession of the Floridas, not to recognize them as independent states, nor permit them to enjoy in the ports of the United States, the rights which properly appertain alone to *independent nations*.

How far Don *Vives* will find it expedient to press explanations on these points now, we cannot pretend to determine; it will depend altogether on the instructions which he may have received, from Mr. *Wellesley* in Madrid, or from Lord *Castlereagh* on his travels thro' London; the interviews of Don Vives, with Mr. *Gallatin* at Paris, accelerated his march to the U. States, it is certain but nevertheless, it is *British instructions* which alone he must follow; and as *Great Britain* would long before this time have established a military post in Texas had her internals circumstances and her fiscal concerns admitted the risque attendant on such an enterprise: Don *Vives* will find himself in a position perfectly unexpected, and the British policy will find itself unequivocally baffled.

All these proceedings have flown out of that *Pandora's box* the outrageous attack upon *Amelia Island*. We have repeatedly pointed out the shameful deceptions practiced on that occasion by the writers acting under the guidance of the *department of state*, and under the signature of *Phocion*. We shall not at present enter so particularly into this subject as hereafter;—the new occurrence requires to be noticed.

The country of Texas, that is, the country north of the *Rio del Norde*, presents on its interior an arid desart, for an unequal, exte[illegible] scarcely susceptible of cultivation, or [illegible] sistence of human life; but th[illegible] the seaboard, and fro[illegible] miles from the sea[illegible] mate, and s[illegible] fertile, an[illegible] of the [illegible]

royal navy, *on the commerce of the Pacific*—a significant commentary on the ignorance of our statesmen, as to policy and commerce—(unless it be something less innocent than ignorance.)—It will be found in that work, that the policy of England contemplates the repression of the *power, commerce and prosperity* of the United States: as necessary to its own preponderance on the ocean, and to its commercial predominancy; that it is the policy of England to seize upon certain points in the *Pacific Ocean* and in the *Atlantic*, to keep the *young states* rising in South America in check, and to prevent the United States, from *engrossing the commerce* of the southern section of this continent.

We have for three year past repeatedly pointed out the false direction of our government in relation to this policy, and it is only within a few days that we have fallen in with the *work, to which* we here after, and in which we find the very same idea thrown out and proclaimed, which we had so many years before pointed out as the necessary course of British policy.

We stated twelve months ago, that if the British should carry into execution their contemplated design upon *Mexico*, that the whole policy of the United States must be changed; that an army of twenty thousand men would be requisite on the Mississippi frontier alone, and indispensably necessary to the safety and unity of the states.

Whether the executive is now satisfied of this facts, or of the apprehended danger, and has at length discovered the impolicy of the relinquishment of Texas we do not pretend to determine, but certainly though late, the conviction may have arrived; we should rejoice to to find such to be fact.

Other views, however, may prevail, which are concealed under the *veil of cabinet mysteries*, too profound for the vulgar state of the *Plebians*, or, as the president once said the *populace*,—Should the policy of the administration be of that enlarged conservative kind which we should wish whatever the support a single head and hand could afford, they should have but a resistance as stern and severe, should any more of the dirty tricks of the *Amelia Island* policy lurk under a mask in this new ocurrence.

[*Aurora, April 17.*

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 26.

From the Washington City Gazette of this morning.

REJECTION OF THE SPANISH TREATY.

We have just been informed, from a source on which we can rely, that in consequence of the adherence of the Spanish cabinet to the extensive grants of Florida lands assigned to the Duke de Alagon and Punon Rostro, not having been relinquished in the treaty of which General Vives is the bearer to our government, and which we are told had been signed by Ferdinand, that the President of the United States has not only *rejected the treaty*, but also refused to receive Gen. Vives as the minister from Spain. These facts are expected to be communicated to Congress forthwith.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29.

[The citizens of Philadelphia. are urged to follow the example set in Baltimore, of petitioning congress to enact laws against privateering. Both the honor and the interest of the nation are concerned in an immediate stop being put to it. Thirty fellow creatures, de[illegible]luded by the unprincipled [illegible] and com[illegible]merican [illegible] under [illegible] all of

can be called,) I wish to be stripped, to prove that I have nothing about me to ward off a ball.'. An explanation took place. Com. Decatur threw out some flints from his waistcoat pocket and Com. Barron threw out some small change, and a silver cased lead pencil.—The deadly arrangement then proceeded; and on the word being given both fell, so simultaneous was the fire of the opposite parties.

They were immediately removed by their attendants, to a spot, where they had a short opportunity of conversing, both under the impression that it was to be their last interview in this world, and each believing his wound to be mortal.—Thus situated Com. Decatur, we understand said "Barron, why did you not come home during the war?" "I could not," replied Barron, "I even had not the means to pay for a passage, if an opportunity had offered." "I wish you had let me know this," said the lamented Decatur,, "we should not have been here as we are now." They parted reconciled to each other.

Such alas! is the sad infatuation of the modern code of honor! Two high-minded, valuable men, staked their lives, their reputation, the happiness of their families, for what? To a *visionary, false, chivalric notion of honor!*

Selections.

The Passion Flower.—The plant which now bears this name was originally discovered by the Spaniards, in America, and called by them *granadilla*, from a resemblance they conceived the fruit to bear to that of the common pomegranate. But on its appearance in Italy, which seems to have occurred in the commencement of the 17th century, superstition descried in the configuration of the different parts a mysterious representation of the passion of Christ, and the priests strove to turn the new vegetable prodigy to account. The leaf, as is well known, was expounded to be the spear which pierced the side; the twined threads of red and white which form the crown of the flower the lashes of the whip, tinged with blood; the five encircling stamens the crown of thorns; the column in the centre of the flower a miniature of that which served in the flagellation; the three clavate stigmas the three nails used in the crucifixion. The plant was pronounced a miraculous emblem of those sufferings, and received the sanctimonious title *fior della passione*, or *fios passionis* afterwards combined by Linnæus into the technical name of PASSIFLORA. Figures of it were manufactured for devotional purposes, and made up of cruder representations of the instruments themselves, instead of their presumptive symbols. An image of this kind has been placed at the side of the natural vegetable, by Parkinson, an old English botanist, whose orthodoxy is much affronted by this monkish device, which he charges, according to the humour of his days, to the Jesuits.—*Botanical Register, No. 2, article* PASSIFLORA *incarnata.*

Upwards of thirty species of the passion flower are now introduced into England; and during the summer are among the most splendid ornaments of our conservatories. They all require a high temperature excepting the *cærulea* which sometimes flowers abundantly in a sheltered situation in the open air, even in this variable climate; but it is much inferior in beauty to most of the other species. The *incarnata* has latterly been cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is about the size and shape of a large pigeon's egg; when fully ripe it is of a dingy damascene colour, with a yellowish-green pulp, and a black red s[illegible] The flavour is thought to partake both[illegible] to us th[illegible] either[illegible] for[illegible]

door stood a little a-jar he saw Bourdelot stripped into his cassock, playing a good brisk tune, and dancing to it about his study. He was extremely concerned for he esteemed that great man highly, and thought he must be run distracted. However at last he ventured to rap gently at the door. The father immediately laid down his violin, hurried on his gown, came to him (and with his usual composure, and pleasing look) said, "Oh, Sir, is it you? I hope I have not made you stay; I am ready to attend you." The poor man, as they were going down, could not help mentioning his surprise at what he had heard and seen. Bourdelot smiled, and said: "Indeed you might well be a little surprised, if you don't know any thing of my way on these occasions; but the whole of the matter was this: in thinking over the subject of the day, I found my spirits too much depressed to speak as I ought to do; so had recourse to my usual method of music and a little motion. It has had its effect, I am quite in a proper mood and go now with pleasure, to what I should else have gone to in pain—Ramsay.

Mr. Addison wrote very fluently: but he was sometimes very slow and scrupulous in correcting; He would show his verses to several friends, and would alter almost every thing that any of them hinted at as wrong. seemed to be too diffident of himself; and too much concerned about his character as a poet: or (as he worded it) too solicitous for that kind of praise, which God knows, is but a very little matter after all!

Many of his Spectators he wrote very fast; and sent them to the press as soon as they were written. It seems to have been best for him not to have had too much time to correct.—Pope.

When the English were good Catholics, they usually drank the Pope's health in a full glass after dinner, an bon père, whence your humper.

As cunning as old Nic, and as wicked as old Nic, were originally meant of our (Nicolas) Machiavelli; and came afterwards to be perverted to the devil.

Machiavelli has been generally called so wicked, from people's mistaking the design of his writings.—In his Prince, his design, at bottom, was to make a despotic Government odious, "A despot (says he) to secure himself, must kill such and such people:"—he must so; and therefore no wise people would suffer such a prince. This is the natural consequence; and not that Machiavelli seriously advises princes to be wicked.

The best traditions concerning Machiavelli are, that he was a good honest man himself in his way of living; rather weak and ignorant in his private offices than otherwise.

[Signor Iborra, at Lucca, did not carry this point so far, he only said, "that Machiavelli advised politicians to be good, that was their best and easiest way; but if they must be bad, he laid down rules how they should be so most wisely and politically.—Spence.]

It was objected to Copernicus, in his own days, that if his scheme was true, Venus must appear to us with different phases, just as the moon does. "So she would, I believe," replied he, "if we could see her aright." This was a noble guess for the time, and what has proved to be actually the case, since, Galileo has found out new eyes for us.—Dr. C.

Poetry.

TO MISS——

By R. H. mortally wounded at a Tea-table, on the—day of December, 1819.

'Tis not alone thine hazel eye,
Flinging about its shafts of fire,
[illegible]ich so many beaux must die)
[illegible] Ladmire:
[illegible]race,
[illegible] expression,
[illegible]page,

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ACALCARA,	per md.	21	0	00
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	12	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	1	00
In Town,				
BEER, Hodgson's, None	,, per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	47	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market, none	Ditto,	45	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	1	00
BRIMSTONE, per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.		80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China, per S. md. of 42 seers		30	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.			
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,	28	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	65	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	75
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern, per Surat md. of 42 seers		65	0	00
Bourbon, none		62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	15	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.	19	0	20
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
Mahim,		35	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	68	0	00
Plate,	,, ,,	67	0	00
Bolts,	,, ,,	62	0	00
Japan,	,, ,,	62	0	00
Persian,	per Surat maund	20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2	1	00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	,, per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	,, ,,	34	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	00	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	old	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore,		160	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Europe Market Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto, China	,,	50	0	00
3d ditto,	,,	42	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	26	0	00
GHEE, Carranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	21	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	22	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	90	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	13	0	00
HING,		60	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	63	0	00
English Square,	,, ,,	48	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	,, per cwt	15	0	00
4 a 10,	,, per cwt	15	0	00
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	11	0	00
Sheet	,, ,,	10	0	00
Red,	,, ,,	11	0	00
White	,, ,,	15	0	00
China	,, ,,	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat			
Mocha,				
Bussorah,				
Goa,				

PROVISIONS Irish,	New per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	35	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	7	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	6	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	3	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	35	0	00
Mocha,		30	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMMONIAC,	Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,	per Bush	150	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort	per Bombay candy	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	1	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	11	2	00
Bundle,	,, ,,	12	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	27	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	26	0	00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	3	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	50
Ditto 3 sort,		5	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per ,, Barrel	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	,,	80	0	00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES.	,, per ,, box	22	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	,, per ,, barrel			
Spirits,	none per ,, gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none	per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per ,, dozen	40	0	00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	25	0	00
Ditto Red,		25	0	00
Hansia, White,		27	0	00
Rajapoor,		24	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	5	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	225	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	215	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	501	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	491	0	00
Freight to London,	£ 5			
to China,		very little.		
to Bengal,				

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1st

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100	*adv.*
Books, well selected,	15	*dis.*
Boots and Shoes,	25	*adv.*
Carpetting,	10	,,
Chintzes, for Furniture,	20	,,
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20	,,
Cordage and Cables,	10	,,
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	25	,,
Earthern-Ware,	10	,,
Glass-Ware,	P. C.	
Gloves,	30	*adv.*
Grocery,	25	,,
Gun Powder,	*no demand*	
Hams and Cheese,	100	*adv.*
Hats,	15	,,
Hard-Ware,	15	,,
Hosiery, silk,	P. C.	
—— Cotton,	30	*adv.*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	25	,,
Ironmongery,	25	,,
Jewellery,	25	*dis.*
Linens and Muslins,	15	*adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and—		
[illegible]sburgh's,	20	,,
[illegible]atical Instruments,	10	,,
[illegible]ores,		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1820,

THE QUEEN CONSORT.

The interest which had been created in every circle, whether in the higher ranks, or in the more humble classes of society on this subject, will probably afford a sufficient excuse to our readers, for recalling to their recollection some of those leading features of her Majesty's life to which reference may hereafter be made; and which in the constant change of events of late years, may have been [illegible]ther forgotten. In effecting this task, we begleave to state, that we are influenced by no predilections either on the one side or the other. We are anxious alone to present an impartial detail of facts, from which the public will draw their own conclusions. We have only to add, that our sketch embraces the events of her Majesty's life, and an account of her movements down to the latest period at which intelligence could be received in this country from France.

EXTRACTS FROM A MEMOIR OF THE MAJESTY.

Her Majesty is the daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick. Her mother was sister to the late King—consequently she is the first cousin of her husband—his present Majesty. She was born on the 17th of May, 1768, and was, of course, 52 years of age on Wednesday last. Her father's court at Wolfenbuttle, in Germany, was the general resort of of those gallant officers, who had served with honour and distinction in the wars of Europe. It was also the refuge of some brave but unfortunate foreigners, who had become voluntary or proscribed exiles from their native land. The first fifteen years of the life of her Majesty were passed in the attainment of those accomplishments suited to her rank, and were undistinguished by any events of a singular or extraordinary character. It may be necessary to observe, however. that the court of the Duke her father, partook of that freedom of manners which is described to exist in various parts of the Continent, and which, from the rigid notions of delicacy which exist in this country, we have been taught in some degree to condemn.

It is stated, that at the age of fifteen, a period of our lives when the heart is most susceptible of lively impressions, a gentleman from the sister kingdom, of prepossessing manners and elegant appearance, arrived at her farther's court. The first acquaintance between the Duke of Brunswick and this gentleman was formed after a hard fought battle on the French frontier, in which the allies had been victorious. The personal intrepidity of the young officer was conspicuous, and was observed by the Duke himself, who praised his conduct on the field with the frankness of a soldier, raised him to the rank of Colonel and appointed him one of his own Aides-de-Camp.

An attachment is said to have sprung up between this gentleman and the young Princess, which excited the displeasure of the Duke.

This attachment was strengthened by subsequent circumstances of a romantic nature, into the detail of which our limits will not permit as to enter. Suffice it to say, that after the lapse of several years, and on the eve of the Princess being brought to this country to be married to his present Majesty (then Prince of Wales), a wild and desperate attempt was made by the gentleman in question aided by an Irish nobleman. This was defeated by the vigilance of her father. She was rescued from the danger by which she was threatened, and safely conveyed to our shores. The authors of the intended outrage were for some time confined in prison, but eventually escaped. The one was subsequently reported to have been killed at the battle of Hohen Linden, and the other fell a victim to certain visionary schemes into which he had entered with regard to his own country.

On the arrival of the Princess, in company with those distinguished persons who had been appointed to conduct her to the British Court, she was recieved with all those marks of respect to which her intended connection with the son and [illegible]er of the throne entitled her. The public journals of that day were lavish in their praises of her beauty and accomplishments, and spared no pains in giving due eclat to the splendid ceremony of the marriage which took place on the 8th of April, 1795, presence of the King and Queen, of all the persons of elevated rank [illegible] kingdom. The nation testified their satisfaction upon the occasion by addresses which poured in from all quarters, and in which the happy couple were congratulated on their union.

It may not perhaps be forgotten that at the time when this marriage was in the tapis, the Prince had incurred considerable debts, the subject was brought before Parliament, and the King in his message to the houses in about twenty days after the marriage took place, asked for an establishment to be settled upon the Prince and his august spouse, telling them at the same time, that the benefit of any such settlement could not be effectually secured to the Prince till he was relieved from the incumbrances under which he laboured to a large amount. Upon this ground the Prince's annual allowances from the nation were augmented. They were raised at once from 60,000l. per annum to 125,000l. per annum; and of this sum 25,000l. a year were set apart for the discharge of his debts. To this was added a sum of 27,000l. for preparations for the marriage; 28,000, for jewels and plate; and 26,000l. for furnishing Carlton-house. Thus, at least, the Prince was relieved from pecuniary encumbrances, and if this alone were calculated to ensure his quiet, all might have been well. There are other sources of human happiness and misery, however, which cannot at all times be controled. It is yet fresh in the recollection of many of us, that of all men calculated to excite the admiration of the visitors to his august father's court, no man possessed stronger powers of fascination than the Prince of Wales. He was alike the idol of his own and of the softer sex. Nature was bountiful in her gifts of personal attractions, and those gifts were improved and rendered irresistible by the aids of art. He was one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, and no man could exceed him in those other acquirements, which are known to stand [illegible]uch high and deserved estimation among all ranks of society. He had too, a susceptible and open heart—and many instances are upon record, which evince the benignity and generosity of his disposition.

With such feelings, it cannot be considered extraordinary, that before he ever thought of his present wife he should have felt the power of that passion from which the coldest Stoick is not all at times exempt. That he did feel that power we believe there is little reason to doubt; and we mention this merely to shew that causes may exist of a nature perfectly intelligible, which may operate as a bar to the existence of a sentiment of a similar character upon the mere suggestion of State policy.

Without pursuing this subject further we shall proceed to state that it unhappily occured within a few months of the nuptials of the Royal Pair, that some circumstances arose calculated to disturb their domestic bliss. To what these circumstances were to be attributed we know not. They might have happened without ground of blame on either side, and might have arisen from the cabals of those who were jealous of those affections to which the Princes had obtained a legal claim; and who might have exerted a sort of Machiavelian ingenuity in creating causes for discontent which did not previously exist. From whatever source, however, this discordance of sentiment had its rise, it was soon found to exist, and there were not wanting those who, from private reasons, felt a desire to increase rather than to diminish its influence. In the end a separation took place, although the parties still lived under the same roof. In this painful state matters remained—no mutual friend was found to step in and endeavour to procure a reconciliation. The breach became wider, and it would seem, became irreparable a short time afterwards. In the end, the Princess, after being delivered of her late ever-to-be-lamented daughter, became the inhabitant of a separate establishment on Black-heath. This final separation took place in April 1796, 12 months after the marriage and three months after the birth of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It was preceded by some negociation, in which Lord and Lady Cholmondeley took part, by conveying to his Royal Highness a desire on the part of the Princess, to know the terms on which they were to live.

The following letter was at this period written by the Prince of Wales to her Royal Highness:

Windsor Castle, April 30, 1796.

"Madam,—As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power; nor should either of us be held answerable for the other, because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and confortable society is, however, in our power; let our intercourse therefore, be restricted to that; and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition which you require through Lady Cholmondeley, that even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which, I trust, Providence will in its mercy avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing, at any period, a connection of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence; trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity.

"I am Madam, with great truth, very sincerely your's,

(Signed) "GEORGE P.

To this her Royal Highness the following answer:

"The avowal of your conversation with Lord Cholmondeley neither surprises nor offends me. It merely confirmed what you tacitly insinuated for this twelvemonth. But after this, it would be a want of delicacy, or rather an unworthy meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself. I should have returned no answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me; and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone, The letter which you announce to me as the last, obliges me to communicate to the King, as to my sovereign and my father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the King. I apprize you of it that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at this moment no protector but his Majesty, I refer myself to him entirely on this subject, and if my conduct meet his approbation, I shall be in some degree at least consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled by your means to indulge in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart—I mean charity. It will be my duty likewise to act upon an other motive, that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial. Do me the justice to believe, that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be your most devoted.

"6th May, 1796." "CAROLINE."

From this period, her Royal Highness resided in Montague house, Blackheath, without having had any communication with her husband. There in 1801, she became accidentally acquainted with Lady Douglas, the wife of Sir John Douglas, who, as an officer of marines, greatly distinguished himself at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, when that place was so bravely defended by Sir Sidney Smith against Buonaparte. Lady Douglas and her husband soon became extremely intimate with the Princess. This intimacy continued until 1804, when the Princess, after some previous bickerings, dismissed Lady Douglas from her society.

In the beginning of November, 1805, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex informed the Prince of Wales, that Sir John Douglas had communicated to him some circumstances in the conduct of the Princess of Wales, which it was of especial consequence to the honour of His Royal Highness, and to the purity of the Royal Succession, should be made known to him. He added, that Sir John Douglas had empowered him to say, that both himself and Lady Douglas were ready to make a full disclosure of all they knew, if they should be called up so to do. And the Duke of Sussex intimated, "that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, had been partly acquainted with the matter twelve months before." The Prince of Wales, in consequence called on the Duke of Kent, his Royal brother, to tell him what had been communicated to him, and to ask him why, for a whole year, he had kept from his knowledge, a matter, in which the honour of the Royal Family was so deeply interested?

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent without hesitation, made a declaration to this effect. That about the end of the year 1804, he had received a note from the Princess of Wales, in which she stated, that she had got into an unpleasant altercation with Sir John and Lady Douglas about an anonymous letter and a filthy drawing which they had presumed to impute to her Royal Highness. She requested the Duke of Kent to interfere, and to prevent the matter going further. His Royal Highness, therefore applied to Sir Sidney Smith, and through him, procured an interview with Sir John Douglas. The latter said he was convinced that both the anonymous letter, and the loose drawing were by the hand of the Princess, and that her design was to provoke Sir J. Douglas to a duel with his old friend Sir S. Smith, by reason of the gross insinuation conveyed respecting Lady Douglas and Sir Sydney. The Duke succeeded in prevailing upon Sir J. Douglas to abstain from his purpose of commencing a prosecution, or of in any way stirring further in the business, as he was at once satisfied of the falsehood of the insinuation in question and tolerably certain that both fabrications were, in fact, some gossiping story, in which the Princess had no hand. Sir John Douglas, notwithstanding, spoke of the Princess's conduct with great indignation, and only promised to abstain from further investigation for the present; but he would give no promise of preserving silence in case of further annoyance. The Duke of Kent concluded, by stating that nothing further being then communicated to him, and having succeeded in stopping the altercation he had not thought fit to trouble His Royal Highness with a story that might rest entirely on the misapprehension of both parties.

Lady Douglas and her husband, after this, that is to say in the month of December, in that year, gave in, as she stated, in consequence of commands to that purpose from the Prince of Wales, a written statement of facts, relative to the language and behaviour of his wife, and particularly relative to the birth of a child, which she asserted the Princess to have brought into the world, in 1802.

Thus in possession of an assertion of his wife's criminality, the Prince lost but little time in laying the statement before his father, who, on the 20th of May, 1806, issued a warrant to the four lords Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough, to examine into the matter. The four Lords having thus got their authority for acting, assembled, and called such persons as they chose, in order to examine them on oath, touching the matters alleged against the Princess.

When their Lordships had gone through the examination, beginning with those of Lady and Sir John Douglas, they made, agreeable to the warrant under which they acted, a report thereof to the King. The following is a copy of the Report:

"May it please your Majesty.—Your Majesty having been graciously pleased, by an instrument under your Majesty's royal sign manual, a copy of which is annexed to this report to authorize, empower, and direct us to inquire into the truth of certain written declarations, touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an abstract of which had been laid before your Majesty, and to examine upon oath such persons as we should see fit, touching and concerning the same, and to report to your Majesty the result of such examination." We have, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to examine the several witnesses, the copies of whose depositions we have here unto annexed; and, in further execution of the said commands we now most respectfully submit to your Majesty the report of these examinations as it has appeared to us: but we beg leave, at the same time, humbly to refer your Majesty, for more complete information, to the examinations themselves, in order to correct any error of judgment, into which we may have unintentionally fallen, with respect to any part of this business. On a refereuce to the above-mentioned declarations, as the necessary foundation of all our proceedings, we found that they consisted in certain statements, which had been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess. That these statements not only imputed to her Royal Highness great, impropriety and indecency of behaviour, but expressly asserted, partly on the ground of certain alleged declarations from the Princess's own mouth, and partly on the personal observation of the informants, the following most important fact, viz.—That her Royal Highness had been pregnant in the year 1802, in consequence of an illicit intercourse, and that she had in the same year been secretly delivered of a male child; which child had, ever since that period, been brought up by her Royal Highness, in her own house, and under her immediate inspection.

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found, been followed by declarations from other persons, who had not indeed spoken to the important facts of the pregnancy or delivery of her Royal Highness, but had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so when connected with the assertions already mentioned.

" In the painful situation in which his Royal Highness was placed, by the communication, we learnt that his Royal Highness had adopted the only courae which could, in our judgment, with propriety be followed. When informations such as these had been thus confidently alleged, and particularly detailed, and had been in some degree supported by collateral evidence, applying to other points of the same nature (though going to a far less extent), one line only could be pursued.

" Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty, to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of state, so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's Royal Family, and, by possibility, affecting the succession of your Majesty's crown.

" Your Majesty had been pleased, on your part, to view the subject in the same light. Considering it as a matter which, on every account, demanded the most immediate investigation, your Majesty had thought fit to commit into our hands the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, what degree of credit was due to the informations, and thereby enabling your Majesty to decide what further conduct to adopt concerning them. On this review therefore of the matters thus alleged, and of the course hitherto pursued upon them, we deemed it proper in the first place, to examine those persons in whose declarations the occasion for this inquiry had originated; because if they, on being examined upon oath, had retracted or varied their assertions, all necessity for further investigation might possibly have been precluded.

" We accordingly first examined on oath the principal informant, Sir John Douglas and Charlotte, his wife; who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of her Royal Highness; and the latter to all the important particulars contained in her former declaration, and above referred to. Their examinations are annexed to this report, and are circumstantial and positive. The most material of those allegations, into the truth of which we had been directed to inquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it our duty to follow up the inquiry by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information as to the facts in question. We thought it beyond all doubt that, in this course of inquiry, many particulars must be learned which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearance of an actually existing pregnancy; so many circumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery; and difficulties so numerous and insurmoutable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question, as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess, that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject. This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your Majesty our perfect conviction that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess is the child, of her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries.

" The identity of the child, now with the Princess, its parentage, the place and the date of its birth, the time and the circumstances of its being first taken under her Royal Highness's protection, are all established by such a concurrence both of positive and circumstantial evidence, as can, in our judgment, leave no question on this part of the subject. That child was, beyond all doubt, born in the Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July 1820, of the body of Sophia Austin, and was first brought to the Princess's house in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the original declaration—a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must in various ways have been known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit. The testimonies on these two points are contained in the annexed depositions and letters. We have not partially abstracted them in this report, lest, by any unintentional omission, we might weaken their effect; but we humbly offer to your Majesty this our clear and unanimous judgment upon them, formed on full deliberation, and pronounced without hesitation on the result of the whole inquiry. We do not, however, feel ourselves at liberty, much as we should wish it, to close our report here. Besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess, those declarations on the whole of which your Majesty has been pleased to command us to inquire and report, contain, as we have already remarked, other particulars respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations. From the various depositions and proofs annexed to this report, particularly from the examination of Robert Bidgood, William Cole, Frances Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle, your Majesty will perceive that several strong circumstances of this description have been positively ment, be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose veracity, in this respect, we have seen no ground to question. On the precise bearing and effects of the facts thus appearing, it is not for us to decide; these we submit to your Majesty's wisdom; but we concive it to be our duty to report on this part of the inquiry as distinctly as on the former facts: that, as on the one hand, the facts of pregnancy and delivery are to our minds satisfactorily disproved, so on the other hand we think, that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited until they shall receive. some decisive contradiction; and, if true, are justly entitled to the most serious consideration.

" We cannot close this report, with out humbly assuring your Majesty, that it was, on every account, our anxious wish to have executed this delicate trust with as little publicity as the nature of the case would possibly allow; and we entreat your Majesty's permission to express our full persuasion that if his wish has been disappointed, the failure is not imputable to any thing unnecessarily said or done by us. All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty.

(Signed) " ERSKINE, GRENVILLE.
" SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.
" July 14th, 1806.
" A true Copy. J. BECKET."

This report was accompaned by copies of the depositions which had been taken before their Lordships, & which neither our limits nor our inclinations will permit us here to insert. Many of them were characterized by details of the most indelicate and most improbable nature.

The Princess, upon being furnished with a copy of this Report, and its accomp nying depositions, wrote several letters to the King; and those letters contained her defence agalnst those minor charges with which the lords commissioners had left her tarnished. In the performance of this task, she had recourse to the legal advice and assistance of Mr. Spencer Perceval, the late Chief Justice Gibbs, and the present Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Plomer.

In the letters to which we allude, her Royal Highness, after a most able refutation of all which had been urged against her, coneluded with a prayer to be restored to the presence of his Majesty at Court, and thus to be cleared in the eyes of the world.

The King, having the defence of the Princess before him, and also her demands of justice at his hands, referred her letters to his Cabinet Ministers, and required their opinion and advice as to what he ought to do in the case.

The Whigs, who were then in power, felt some difficulty as to the course which they should pursue; but, at length, on January 25, 1807, they came to a resolution in the form of a Cabinet Minute, in which, after adverting to the subject submitted to their consideration, they concluded by stating, that ' they have agreed humbly to recommend to your Majesty the draft and message, which if approved by your Majesty, they would humbly suggest your Majesty might send to her Royal Highness through the Lord Chancellor. Having before humbly submitted to your Majesty their opinion that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your Majesty's Government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your Majesty any longer to decline receiving the Princess into your Royal presence. But the result of the whole case does, in their judgement, render it indispensible that your Majesty should, by a serious admonition, convey to her Royal Highness your Majesty's expectation that her Royal Highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct."

" Pending the deliberations of the Council, which led to this Minute, the Princess, on the 8th of December. 1806, had written another letter to the King, urging a speedy decision on her case.

The King, agreeably to the advice of his Cabinet, sent a message to the Princess through the Lord Chancellor Erskine, containing the admonition recommended in the Minute of the Cabinet above alluded to. This Message was sent on the 28th of January, 1807. The Princess, upon receiving it, immediately wrote to the King, intimating, to him that she would wait upon him at Windsor on the Monday following. The King the moment he received her letter, wrote back that he preferred receiving her in London upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week. To this letter the Princess returned no answer, and waited of course, to hear from the King. Thus every thing appeared to be satisfactorily settled, and the Princess was about to be restored to society, when, at the request of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, all further steps were suspended—that is to say, the receiving of the Princess by his Majesty was put off, until the Prince should be enabled so submit to the King a statement, which he proposed to make to him upon the papers relating to the Princes's defence, after consulting with his own lawyers.

It was now that the advisers of the Princess began to change the tone of her letters, and from the plaintive to burst forth into the indignant. Her Royal Highness answered the letter of the King, Communicating the circumstance last alluded to; on the 12th of February, 1807, intimating her design to represent to him in another letter, the various grounds on which she felt the hardship of her case;—which was done in a letter dated the 16th of February, in a most able manner. At the close of the letter there was a threat of " An appeal to the public," unless the Prince and also allowed some suitable establishment in some one of the Royal Palaces, if not in Carlton house. To this letter she received no answer, and on the 5th of March, she wrote again to the King to say, that unless her requests were granted, the publication would not be withheld beyound the next Monday, which would have been on the 9th of March, 1807. The publication, or is it was afterwards called " The Book," did not appear; but in fifteen days from that time. Mr. Perceval was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The publication being thus for a time effectually checked, the Whig Ministry, including the friends of the Prince, went out of office, and there was no longer any obstacle to the receiving of the Princess at Court; and, accordingly, on the 21st of. April 1807, minutes were laid before the King, as a prelude to that step, in which the council declared as follows:

" After the most deliberate consideration of the evidence which has been brought before the commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and observations which have been submitted to your Majesty upon them; they (the cabinet) feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by that of all your Majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her Royal Highness of pregnancy and delivery are completely disproved; and they further submit to your Majesty, their unanimous opinion that all the other particulers of conduct brought in accusation against her Royal Highness to which the character of criminallity can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit. Your Majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their minute of the 25th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your Majesty being advised to decline receiving the Princess into your royal presence, humbly submit to your Majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her Royal Highness, and for the honour and interest of your Majesty's illustrious family, that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, should be admitted with as little delay possible into your Majesty's royal presence; and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your Majesty's court and family." Among the ministers sanctioning this minute' were Lord Eldon; Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, the Duke of Portland, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Lord Castlereagh, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Canning, &c.

There was a separate minute in which the council declined interfering, as to the assignment of apartments to the Princess, in one of the Royal palaces, this being a subject purely of a private and domestic nature.

Thus ended the matter at that time. The Princess was restored to her situation at Court. What may have since transpired to change the character of her claims, further discoveries may possibly unfold. At present the matter is involved in secrecy—save the existence of the rumours to which we shall hereafter revert.

It is proper in this place to state, that the details respecting " The Delicate Investigation," which we have just concluded, where, although ready for publication, suddenly withdrawn from the public eye. Three copies only, it is supposed, escaped the vigilance of those whose interest it was to suppress them, and for these the most extravagant prices were offered. Intense curiosity was excited only to be disappointed, and the country at large remained in ignorance of the charges which had been brought against the Princess, and which, in the absence of truth, were distorted in the most shameful manner.

Up to this time Mr. Perceval may have been said to have acted in the most honourable manner towards his illustrious client.

When the Regency came to be established in the person of the Prince; when the husband came to be exalted to the rank, splendour, and power of a King, the Princess was still left in her former comparatively obscure and and penurious state. His conduct on this occasion excited at the time a considerable degree of animadversion. He had relieved the Princess from the consequences of a foul calumny; but her husband being now exalted, her non-exaltation operated with regard to her character, in nearly the same way as her exclusion from court had formerly operated.

Her Royal Highness was again exposed to the shafts of time-serving malice; but still she preserved a dignified silence, and would probably have remained in retirement, were not her maternal feelings wounded by the increasing restraints which were daily, imposed upon her intercourse with her daughter.

At length her indignation burst forth. She could no longer exist in silence under the reiterated charges which were preferred against her, and under the mortification of being almost exposed to her daughter's contempt. She wrote a letter to the Prince Regent, characterized by considerable force and eloquence, in which she challenged a full, a public disclosure of every thing connected with the Investigation of 1806. She emphatically said in this letter, " that while she did not venture to intrude her feelings as a mother upon his Royal Highness's notice, she must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world' this separation of a daughter from her mother would only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation." This letter was sent back to her unopened, but it subsequently obtained publicity. The subject underwent repeated and warm discussion in the public press at the time, and party feelings were exerted in a considerable degree. Still, however, nothing was done.

At last her Royal Highness, by the advice of her counsellors, on the 2d March, 1813, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons the letter:—

" Montague-house, Blackheath, March 1, 1813.

" The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker that she has received from Lord Viscout Sidmouth a copy of a report made in pursuance of the orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by certain members of his Majesty's most honorable privy Council, to whom, it appears, that his Royal Highness had been advised to refer certain documents, and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her Royal Highness. The report is of such a nature, that her Royal Highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenour of the charge, yet, as her Royal Highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself, to the illustrious houses to which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to acquiesce for a single moment in any imputation affecting her honour. The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the Privy Council proceeded in their investigation, nor has her Royal Highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence, She knew only by common rumour that such an inquiry had been instituted until the result was communicated to her in the form of the Report. She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the Privy Council, by whom her conduct has been enquired into, as a body to whom she could be authorized to apply for redress, or in their individual capacity as persons selected to make the report on her conduct. The Princess of Wales is therefore compelled to throw herself on the wisdom and justice of

residence in this country. Her Royal Highness fears no scrutiny however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner according to law. It his her Royal Highness's wish either to be treated as innocent or proved guilty.—Her Highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the House of Commons.

At the period of the receipt of this letter, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone had given notice of a motion on the subject of the Princess for the 4th. Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, said that it was not necessary to say any thing on the topic, till Mr. Johnstone's motion was brought forward.

The Report alluded to by Her Royal Highness, as having been sent to her by Lord Sidmouth referred to her letter to the Prince Regent on the subject of the restrictions which were placed on her intercourse with her daughter; and submitted " that the intercourse between Her Royal Highness and the Princess Charlotte should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint." This intercourse, it will be recollected, was limited first to once a week, and subsequently once in two weeks.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's motion came on: it consisted of two resolution, which called for all the documents relating to the charges which had been directly and indirectly imputed to her Royal Highness.

A debate took place with closed doors, strangers having been excluded from the gallery, the result of which was the admission, on the part of Lord Castlereagh, of the innocence of her Royal Highness, and an acknowledgment that the production of the documents and papers in question was not necessary to establish that fact. The motion of Mr. Johnstone was in consequence negatived without a division.

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Soon afterwards the long suppressed Book made its appearance, and put an end to all those doubts which the previous mystery that had hung about the transactions it unfolded was calculated to excite.

While this spirit pervaded the popular party however, there were those who were still disinclined to acquiesce in all that was urged in favour of her Royal Highness's innocence. She was still an exile from the British court, and sustained all that prejudice which such a situation was naturally calculated to produce. The restrictions too as to her intercourse with her daughter were likewise continued, and she had only occasionally the happiness of enjoying the pleasure of her society.

It is known that her Royal Highness was extremely partial to children, and deprived of the society of her to whom nature had constituted her the guardian, she frequently bestowed her affections upon the off spring of others, whom she adopted and afterwards provided for. Among others to whom she was thus attached, was the boy William Austin alluded to in the report of the commissioners already stated. This lad is still her companion, and accompanies her in her travels.

In 1807, the Duchess of Brunswick arrived in this country, and was met by his late Majesty at the house of the Princess of Wales, at Blackheath. After a long residence in a house provided for her accommodation, which is now occupied by the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, she died, and thus her daughter, the Princess of Wales, was deprived of the solace of a kind and affectionate parent.

The brother of her Royal Highness, we believe, was killed in action, and the disposition of his property has since given rise to proceedings in the court of Chancery, in which her present Majesty is deeply interested, and which seems to be involved in considerable doubt.

In 1814, her Royal Higeness quitted England with a small retinue, and by travel endeavoured to divert her mind from the contemplation of circumstances which were eminently calculated to produce pain. In this way she visited all that was worthy of observation in Europe, and Asia, and then fixed her residence on the borders of Lake Como, from whence she occasionally made excursions to other places. Of her estate in this romantic retreat, she afterwards disposed, and proceeded to Pesaro, a town in Italy, within about 130 miles of Rome, where she now retains some property. In 1816, she was apprized of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, and in the following year, had the painful intelligence communicated to her of the death of her beloved and amiable daughter, whose loss was not less afflicting to her feelings than it was to the nation over which, had she lived, she was destined to govern. Her royal Highness had now fewer inducements than ever to return to England, and she continued to seek, by occasional changes from place to place on the Continent, a relief from the melancholy by which she was assailed. During these excursions, rumours were circulated in this country, upon what authority we have been unable to discover.

In the month of February in the last year, paragraphs were inserted in some of the public journals, stating, that a gentleman of eminence at the Chancery bar had set out from this country on a most extraordinary mission: the object being to announce to her Royal Highness that her conduct was to be the subject of minute investigation. One of these paragraphs concluded with these words:—" It must be evident that the reports which have long been in circulation, and which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly calls for enquiry. " We then as we do now, strongly deprecated the circulation of such slanders upon mere idle rumours; and we again say, that the remembrance of the daughters virtues, as well as the elevated rank to which this illustrious individual has now arrived, ought to secure to the parent the indulgence, that is extended to the most humble individual, not to be declared guilty without a fair and impartial trial.

Of the nature of the charges imputed to her Majesty, it is impossible that we should be ignorant; but we feel too deeply the injustice of giving them publicity, without proof, to be the instruments of stating them to the World."

In the month of June following fresh paragraphs made their appearance, and it was then announced that the Chancery barrister before alluded to had returned from the Continent, and brought with him such incontestible evidence as rendered it highly probable that the matter would be brought before Parliament, for the purpose of grounding upon it some legislative measure.

If this be true, the period is not far distant when the subject will be properly discussed; but till that discussion has taken place, we are, and every liberal mind is, bound to abstain from forming an opinion prejudicial to the fair fame and character of one, in whose reputation the whole country must necessarily feel a deep and solemn interest.

We now approach that which has produced so essential a change in the affairs of her Royal Highness—we allude to the death of our revered sovereign, George the Third.

At the moment that the venerable remains of his Majesty remained unburied, and while the nation was still absorbed in grief for his loss, letters were received from the Princess of Wales, who, although not informed of the fact, then became Queen of England.

We have already stated, that Mr. Sicard, her Majesty's steward, on the death of the late King, proceeded to Leghorn to inform her of that event. He arrived before her Majesty, and when she reached that place, he executed his mission. He was then sent back by her Majesty to this country with instructions to her legal advisers and still remains here.

Although her Majesty is essentially Queen C[illegible] sort, it does not follow that she has a right to be crowned. That must depend upon the Sign M[illegible] to be issued by his Majesty. That she will take a part in any of the ceremonies on the 1st of Aug[illegible] for, is extremely improbable.